The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,073 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M SIAM	3141	500	W. D. Worcester	16th Aug.
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th "
*L MASSILIA	4938	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hazelwood	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London viâ Malta; and those marked M viâ Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back viâ Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2314	500	C. R. Edwards	19th August.
HYDASPES	2384	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th Aug.	19th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.
STURA	4,000	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sawoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged Bombay to Liverpool with liberty to touch at Marseilles.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3337	480	Capt W. Russel.	1st Sept.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3 69	480	Capt. F. Bl ght.	20th "
s.s. PERSIA	3317	481	Capt R. Hutchison	8th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3387	480	Capt. J. Harris.	20th "
s.s. ASIA	3350	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	3000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 10th, 1887. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,312 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDMAN," 1,121 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Little Tallbury Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY.	17 Pall Mall LONDON.

AND
EAST STREET POONA

BERENAG TEA CO.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid Foreign Railway Station in India. Rs. a. p.	Half paid. For a 25 lb. box Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE,	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	34 0 0
BERENAG, KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE,	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
ALMORA, KUMAON.	4 Proprietor's Own		
TERMS:	Choice.	6 8 0	25 0 0
CASH WITH ORDER.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
ADDRESS:			
THE PROPRIETOR.	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
BERENAG, TEA Co.,	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8 0	17 0 0
BERENAG P O.	8 Broken Tea or Tea		
KUMAON.	Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe, all charges paid on favourable terms.
JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURVLIA, 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 15th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 12, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Red sheimer	21	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Grasacer (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	..
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	..
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	..
4 St. Chrstoly	..	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	..
ESAU.—		
Prisoner, per case of 4 d z. Quarts, Rs. 22		
" " " 8 doz. Pints " 31		

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 25, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 33 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 06 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 20 0	" 23 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	..

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	..
Fine "	" 22 0	..
Very fine "	" 27 0	..
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	..

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. HALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau Le Roc St Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	" ..
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	" ..
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	" ..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ..
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" ..
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ..
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" ..
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	" ..
From FRANZSCARVARY.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Munzer-Rei Bara	" 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy***	" 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
" " " *	" 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ..
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" ..
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's " "	" 5 0	" ..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
" Finest	" 18 0	..
Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 12 to 2½ lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin		Rs. a. 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at		0 9
do. 1		1 0
do. 2		1 12
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 0
French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" ..	" 0 12
II.	" ..	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, June 9, 1887. Rampart Row

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 34½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY'S ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
A WOOD-CUT PHOTO OF
THE LATE LAMENTED
HON. SIR MAXWELL MELVILL,
K. C. I. E., C. S. I.,
Senior Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is a Weekly Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c. &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India and is issued
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.
It issues more than 2,000 Copies weekly and it is the *ONLY* Paper which has the largest circulation possible among the Gujarati Journals. Besides its largest local circulation great number of copies go to Subscribers all over India, also at Aden, Ceylon, China, Japan and Europe. This is a sufficient guarantee to Advertisers as to the immense influence of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* on the Gujarati speaking people all over the World. For advertisement rates, &c., Apply to the Manager,
KAISER-I-HIND STEAM PRESS,
29, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4·30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 27th instant, inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 13, 1887.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Size..	Prices per dozen 4½ by 3½	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid..	Rs. 1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8
Marion's Britannia Extra Rapid..	" 1-5	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0
Wratten and Wainwright's Instantaneous	" 1-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

CAMERAS, LENSES, TENTS, STANDS, PRINTING FRAMES, GLASS BATHS, PLATE BOXES, ROLLING PRESSES, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE DISHES, CARD MOUNTS, ALBUMENIZED PAPER, COLLODIONS, VARNISHES,
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES
Of every description and best manufacture on Sale by

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
(By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENTS GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.
We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.
Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.
Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.
Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER & CO.

and are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their CHAMPAGNE expressly prepared for India, on the following advantageous terms :—

	Cash per Dozen.
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand ..... Qts.	Rs. 54 0
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand ..... Pts.	" 29 8

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the Leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines. Their "India Brand" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.
TREACHER & Co. have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India.
Special Terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Will never again occur. No reasonable offer refused.

The LIQUIDATOR of

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., LD., IN LIQUIDATION,

IS READY TO DISPOSE OF

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK
FOR CASH
AT UNHEARD OF REDUCED PRICES.

The public are invited to inspect the goods consisting of FANCY ARTICLES, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, ALBUMS, JEWELLERY, ENAMELLEDWARE STATIONERY by De La Rue, OILMANSTORES, &c., &c., &c.

BARTON & CO., LD., IN LIQUIDATION
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GEO. YOUNGER & SON,
Brewers, ALLOA, N.B.

WM. McEWAN,
Brewers, EDINBURGH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay for the sale of the celebrated India Pale Ales, and Stout of these eminent Brewers.
Messes, Canteens, Clubs, Stores, &c., can secure exceptionally favourable rates, for quantities, or regular periodical orders.
Contracts can be made for Six or Twelve Months.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.
They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.
THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT
FOR SHIKARING.
Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.
CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.	Dhoteas.	Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Dosotti.	Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.	Greatcoat Cloths.
T. Cloths.	Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.	Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Shirting.	"Jharun" Checks.	Superior Checked Serges.
Chowks.	Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.	Grey Army Flannel.
Dammer	Brown Army Blankets.	Floor Cloths.
Guzzee.	Followers' Blankets.	Cretonnes. In neat designs and colours.
Kharwa.	Scarlet Bed Blankets.	Fancy Prints.
Tent Drills.	Horse Blankets.	Drills, in all colours.
Tent Sheeting.	Coolee and Ice Blankets.	Jhampanis Suits.
Indigo Prees Cloths.		Materials for Servants' Clothing.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.		
Checked Dusters.		

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.	Turbans.	Good Conduct Badges.
Haversacks.	Turban Fringes.	Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Darries.	Newar.	Putties or Leg Bandages.
Kit Bags.	Gold Lace Chevrons.	

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.
Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.
Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35
BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.
NAUTILINE, A Remedy for Sea Sickness, per bottle, Rs. 3.
TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM, An excellent Remedy for Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis, per bottle, Re. 1.
ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA, Tonic and Laxative, per bottle, Re. 1-8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA, Blood Purifier and Restorer, per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41·0. Three stars..Rs. 36·0.
Two stars... " 33·0. One star ... " 30·0.
Monogram Rs. 27·0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
Can supply any requisite, and will be glad to give any information wanted.

LAWN-TENNIS Coats, Club Colors...Rs. 26.
"Extra Soap Shrunk." CRICKETING
Fine White Serge Coat and Trousers, Rs. 30.
Fine Melton Finished or Twilled Faced Flannels, Rs. 36.
Shirts with Pocket and Collar attached, Rs. 9.
SUITS. Ribbons, and Waist Squares.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate
A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.
Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Re. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.
SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS. Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.
CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING. Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES. Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES. Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE, MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY. Regent House, SIMLA.

WATERPROOF COATS,
GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, now approved W. O. Pattern.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs. 36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	
Rs. 28	30	32	34	36	
Brown Black	do.	do.	do.	do.	same as above.

Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 10	11	12	13	14

Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13 0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

PAREL AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be given by the above on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, in the Railway Institute at Parel. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

Price of admission Rs. 2 to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies.

Tickets to be had at the door or of HONORARY SECRETARY.

ESTATE OF THE LATE HENRY WILLIAM EVANS, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their Claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Attorneys to Mr. A. V. Frere, the administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the Claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 12th day of August 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE AND NICHOLSON, Attorneys to the Administrator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

SCRAP TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of SCRAP TIMBER now stocked in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Workshops at Parel.

The Timber may be seen on application, and forms of Tender, upon which only offers will be received, may be obtained from the Undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, and this amount will in the event of the Tender being accepted be retained as security for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th August, 1887.

NOTIFICATION.

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 378 of 1881. DARKHAST No. 670 of 1886. On the file of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum.

VALUABLE JEWELS in the NIPANI CASE will be sold by public auction in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum on the 1st November 1887 and following days. *Vide*, for the particulars of the sale, the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II, Page 1270, and the "Bombay Gazette," dated the 28th December 1886, Page (2nd) Column (1st.)

JAYASATYA BOMBHAO TRIMALRAO, 1st Class Subordinate Judge.

Belgaum, 1st Class Subordinate Judge's Court, 8th Aug. 1887.

SMILA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, 1887.

TO enable the EXHIBITION to be held as soon as practicable after the 15th September this year, intending Exhibitors are invited to send their works so as to reach Simla, if possible, by the 5th or 20th of that month. Sept. 15th is positively the *latest* date Exhibits can be received.

For Prospectus and Rules apply to

CARLETON F. TUFNELL, Hon. Sec., S. F. A. S.

BANKING MONEY SCALES.

With weights complete to weigh ½ tola to 200 tolas / ¼ ounce to 32 ounces — Price Rupees 75.

With weights complete to weigh ½ tola to 100 tolas / ¼ ounce to 24 ounces — Price Rupees 60.

With weights complete to weigh ½ tola to 50 tolas / ¼ ounce to 16 ounces — Price Rupees 40.

BOLTON & Co.

MORLEY'S UNIVERSAL LIBRARY.

PRICE ANNAS ELEVEN PER VOL.

1. Sheridan's Plays.
2. Plays from Moliere, by English Dramatists.
3. Chronicle of the Cid.
4. The Prince, by Machiavelli.
5. De Foe's Journal of the Plague Year.
6. Locke on Toleration and on Civil Government with Sir Robert Filmer's Patriarcha.
7. Butler's Analogy of Religion.
8. Dryden's Virgil.
9. Sir Walter Scott's Demonology and Witchcraft.
10. Herrick's Hesperides.
11. Coleridge's Table Talk; with the Ancient Mariner and Christabel.
12. Sterne's Tristram Shandy.
13. Homer's Iliad, Translated by George Chapman.
14. Mediæval Tales.
15. Johnson's Rasselas; and Voltaire's Candide.
16. Plays and Poems by Ben Jonson.
17. Hobbes's Leviathan.
18. Butler's Hudibras.
19. Ideal Commonwealths: More's Utopia; Bacon's New Atlantis; and Campanella's City of the Sun.
20. Cavendish's Life of Wolsey.
21 and 22. Don Quixote (Two Volumes).
23. Burlesque Plays and Poems.
24. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Plays and Poems.
25. Fables and Proverbs from the Sanskrit.
26. Charles Lamb's Essays of Elia.
27. The History of Thomas Ellwood, written by himself.
28. Emerson's Essays, Representative Men, and Society and Solitude.
29. Southey's Life of Nelson.
30. De Quincey's Opium Eater, Shakspeare, Goethe.
31. Stories of Ireland, by Maria Edgeworth.
32. The Plays of Aristophanes, translated by Frere.
33. Speeches and Letters, by Edmund Burke.
34. Thomas a Kempis' Imitation of Christ.
35. Popular Songs of Ireland, collected by Thomas Crofton Croker.
36. The Plays of Æschylus, translated by R. Potter.
37. Goethe's Faust, the Second Part.
38. Famous Pamphlets.
39. Sophocles, translated by Francklin.
40. Tales of Terror and Wonder.
41. Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.
42. The Barons' Wars, &c., by Michael Drayton.
43. Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.
44. The Banquet of Dante, translated by Elizabeth Price Sayer.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 411 OF 1885.

TRIBHOWAN VENARSEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Vithulwady, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff

vs.

HEERJEE HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Mandvee, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a degree made in the above suit on the 15th day of November 1885, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of rupees two thousand eight hundred and eighty one, annas fourteen and pies ten for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 30th day of July 1887, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and godown standing thereon situate at Elphinstone Bunder on the Port Trust land, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts and the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8 and the house and godown assessed under Municipal No. 2 B in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded as follows:—On the north and south by the public road, on the east by the godown of Pathan Esmail, and on the west by the stable of Thakur Hurridass Premjee of the estimated value of rupees twelve thousand.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September 1887, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

I. Jadija Futteisinjee Bhaosinjee and Jadija Kesrisinjee Bhaosinjee claim the sum of Rupees eight thousand nine hundred and ten and annas six with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the seventh November 1885 until payment due under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the second May 1887, and made in Suit No. 48 of 1886. The said claimants hold as security for the repayment of the said amount a lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to Heerjee Hunsraj, dated twenty-eight March 1882, of a portion of the said land admeasuring four hundred and eighty and three-ninth square yards and receipts for the payments of Municipal rates and taxes in respect of the godown erected on the said land.

II. Soondrabai, widow of Ganputrao Sewjee, claims that two hundred and six and six-ninth square yards portion of the said land is liable to the payment of Rupees seventeen annas three and pies seven monthly to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser. The remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not be absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part, as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. BOMANJEE AND HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that GUNPUTRAO PANDURANGJEE, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL to COWASJEE MANECKJEE KHARADI, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, the undermentioned five vacant pieces of land or ground forming portions of the vacant land, situate on the Currey and Delisle Roads at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and commonly called or known by the name of Nilgoot Mandli and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 662, 663, 687, 689 and 759, respectively and under new No. 1364b.

All persons having any Claim against the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to the Undersigned in writing at their Office, No. 3, Green Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such Claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived

PARTICULARS OF THE PIECES OF LAND OR GROUND.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,127 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Delisle Road, on the West by the piece of vacant land belonging to Panchkalsi Janardhan Runsord, on the North by a vacant piece of land belonging to Mr. John Hyde, and on the South by a vacant piece of land belonging to Sootar Gunput Fakirjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 12,695 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the vacant ground belonging to the said Panchkalsi Janardhan Runsord, on the West partly by the vacant ground of Ramjee Angri and partly by the vacant ground of Govind Pandoo; on the South by the vacant ground belonging to the said Sootar Gunput Fakirjee, and on the North by the vacant ground belonging to the said Mr. John Hyde.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 4,038 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the vacant ground belonging to Parbhoo Hurrichandra Bhoolajee, on the West by the vacant ground belonging to Luxmon Govind, on the North by the public road called Currey Road, and on the South by a public drain.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 3,141 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the G. I. P. Railway line, on the West by the vacant ground belonging to the said Hurrichand Bhoolajee, on the North by the said Currey Road, and on the South by the said public drain and

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 4,149 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by a vacant piece of land belonging to the said Parbhoo Hurrichand Bhoolajee, on the North by the property belonging to the wife of Ardasir Cursetjee Cama, and on the South by the said Currey Road, and which said five pieces of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Wittoba Pandurang, but are now in the occupation of the said Gunputrao Pandurang or his tenants.—Dated this 12th day of August 1887.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICES.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU, Original Manufacturer of JOB. Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 13th August 1887, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June 1887.

2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election, and to appoint an additional Director.

4th.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 27th August 1887, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, JEEWANDASS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PERMANENT WAY WOOD KEYS.

TENDERS will be received for the supply of FIVE LAKHS KEYS for Permanent Way made of the best seasoned Moulmein Teakwood to be delivered at the Company's Stores, Parel.

Approved samples, with gauge, can be seen, and specification, with form of Tenders, obtained at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders should be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Wood Keys" and lodged at the Agent's Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Madras time) on the 15th August (instant), after which time no Tender will be received.

Deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN, Chief Storekeeper. Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd August 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING, M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, Hon. Secretaries.

3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld. (Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld. (Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India. Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER.—UNSURPASSED QUALITY. Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SWIFT & FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c. UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WATERBURY JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO Rs. 1,000 WILL BE DISTRIBUTED ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888, TO THOSE HOLDERS OF WATERBURY WATCHES PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in 'WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd "	...	...	" 200
3rd "	...	...	" 100
20 Prizes	...	...	" 10 each.

THE WATERBURY Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality,
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY" JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported ..... Rs.	41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ..... "	37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ..... "	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles ..... "	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... "	26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles ..... "	26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... "	24 4
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THE SUB-COMMITTEE at present engaged in preparing a report will be glad if any gentleman, wishing to be orally examined, will send in his name without delay to the undersigned at the Custom House.

W. W. DREW, Secretary.

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TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Cricket.

Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Goldebro' (s), from Middlesbro'; and Huxara (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Queen Victoria (s), for Dunkirk; Commilla (s), Karachi; Clan Stewart (s), London; Kesrata Roodein (brig), Bhownagar; and Nevasa (s), Calcutta.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Stura, Peveril and Hazara entered, and the s.s. Queen Victoria left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Imperator, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m. on to-day.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—At 8 p.m., at the Seamen's Institute, an entertainment will be given by the amateurs of the s.s. City of Canterbury.

DEATH IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Goolam Nubby Mahomedbux, aged 22 years, a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. On the 15th ultimo he was admitted into the hospital suffering from disease of the kidneys and scurvy. He became gradually worse and died at about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening. The verdict was that death was caused by Bright's disease.

POONA CRICKET.—A match was played between the elevens of the Poona Gymkhana and the Ahmednagar Military this week at Poona, in which the home-team beat the visitors by 185 against 179. Poona in its first innings made 132 against 83.

CARRIED AWAY BY THE CURRENT.—Four women of Mouze Pimple Garao, in the Haveli Taluka, who had come to Poona for the purpose of making some purchases, while crossing the river Mulla at Dapudi on the return journey to their village, were carried away by the current of the river. Their drowning cries, however, attracted the attention of some servants belonging to the bungalows in the neighbourhood, and they ran at once to the rescue, and succeeded in saving the lives of three of the drowning women. The fourth, unhappily, was carried away beyond all chance of recovery, alive or dead.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—On the morning of Thursday last, the 4th instant, the half-early inspection of the above Railway was begun. The party consisting of Colonel Smith, R.E., Consulting Engineer of railways, Madras; Mr. Furnivall, the Agent; Mr. Pendlebury, the Traffic Manager; Mr. Dunlop, the District Engineer; and Mr. Martin, the Engineering Superintendent, left Wadi by special train about 8 a.m. And inspected the Stations, Bridges, &c., as far as Secunderabad. The following day (Friday) was engaged in inspecting the branch line as far as Trimulgherry and the Locomotive and Carriage Worshops. On Saturday the same party proceeded from Secunderabad to Warangal inspecting the Stations and Bridges on the outward journey, and returned the same night. The Inspection of the Drivers' and Guards' Quarters in Secunderabad took place on Monday morning, and the Government Consulting Engineer returned by the Mail train of the same evening to Madras. The old rolling stock purchased by H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway from the South Indian and other lines is being dismantled, new carriages recently imported taking its place.

A LEARNED FAKIR.—A learned Fakir from Hindustan who is said to be very clever in Philosophy and Yoga is at the Mahomedan Asarkhana. While singing some philosophical songs and explaining them, another fakir began to contradict and question him on various points. A regular philosophical debate ensued between the two which lasted from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. The subject was very interesting. The debate was not completed.—*Deccan Times.*

CHUDDERGHAT.—The Nizam's Government takes much interest in our welfare. Roads and drains are being constructed every where, the most retired and dangerous nooks are now perfectly safe in the darkest nights. What with all these improvements, and the steps that are taken by the Government to apply preventive measures to the unhealthiness of the place, Chudderghat bids fair to become one of the healthiest towns in India.—*Ibid*

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE WILL OF A BHATTIA MILLIONAIRE.

CURSONDAS NATHA AND OTHERS *vs.* LADKAVAHU AND ANOTHER.

THE Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for a month's postponement of the hearing. The Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the first defendant, the widow of the first son of Kessowjee Jadowjee; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the second defendant, the alleged adopted son of Kessowjee Jadowjee.

Mr. Macpherson said he understood all the parties were agreed as to the advisability of a postponement, except the second defendant, who wanted to proceed to a hearing at all hazards. The case had, owing probably to a mistake in the Prothonotary's office, come suddenly into the board of the day when, according to the rules, it ought to have gone into the prospective list, as it had been adjourned for a month. At the hearing when it came on, there would be no evidence taken, and the case would depend upon counsel's arguments. The learned counsel said that briefs had not yet been delivered in the case. The first defendant had no objection to the postponement; but the second defendant, the alleged adopted son of the testator, opposed the present application strenuously.

The Judge.—Is the deceased's will in English or in the Gujerati language?

Mr. Macpherson said the will was in Gujerati; and one of the points in dispute was whether the alleged adoption of the second defendant was valid or not. Under the circumstances, perhaps, a fortnight's adjournment would do, as Mr. Telang, who represented the first defendant, consented to a fortnight's adjournment. In answer to the Judge, Mr. Macpherson said the first case on the board was not called on by arrangement to-day, as it was the Gokal Ashtami holiday.

The Judge.—I saw them fasting yesterday.

Mr. Macpherson.—Any one passing along the Queen's Road to-day would have seen them rioting. (Laughter.)

Mr. Telang, on behalf of the first defendant, consented to a fortnight's adjournment.

Mr. Lang, for the second defendant, opposed the application, saying he should not object if a proper sum of money was meanwhile paid for the maintenance of his client.

Mr. Macpherson said it was on the same account that he asked for a short adjournment.

After some further discussion, the case was adjourned till the 23rd inst.

(Before CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

A SINGULAR CLAIM.

BAPOOJEE CASSINATH AND ANOTHER *vs.* NURSEYDAS JETRAM AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment in the case delivered by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 13th December last. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

Mr. Macpherson stated that this was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley given on the 13th December 1886, by which the learned Judge gave judgment for the defendants with costs. The appellants were the original plaintiffs, and brought the suit to obtain a declaration that a certain mortgage writing, which was in the possession of the defendants, had been fully paid off, and that the defendants had no further interest in the mortgage writing. The immediate cause of the suit was a threat by the defendants to sell off the mortgaged premises, certain chawls and buildings situated at Mahaluxmee. The circumstances, said the learned counsel, were peculiar whatever view the Court might take of them. The plaintiffs were the sons of Cassinath Dhakjee, who was the original mortgagor. It was stated that in 1872, Cassinath Dhakjee mortgaged this property for Rs. 700 to Bhaisett Tricumlal, who was then alleged to be in insolvent circumstances. The mortgage was paid off in three instalments at different dates. Cassinath Dhakjee and his sons had in their possession the receipts for the three payments, by which the debt was satisfied. The mortgage deed remained in the possession of Bhaisett Tricumlal, who said he could not find it at the time; and the reconveyance of the property, which had been prepared, was not executed. In 1879 the mortgagor, Cassinath Dhakjee, became of unsound mind, and died in December 1881. It was a notable fact that, from the date of the last payment, no claim was ever made upon the representatives of Cassinath Dhakjee until the 12th June 1883, when a notice was served upon them on behalf of Nurseydas Jetram, the first plaintiff, demanding payment of Rs. 1,583 in respect of the mortgaged premises. Some correspondence passed between the solicitors of the parties, and the plaintiff's solicitor, on an inspection of the mortgage deed, found on it an endorsement in Gujeratee, creating a declaration of trust by Bhaisett Tricumlal in favour of Nurseydas Jetram. This was a claim in the teeth of documents against a deceased person; and on the English authorities cited by the learned counsel, he said the Court ought to be more than usually alert to see that a case was fully made out for the defendants. The mortgagors had been all through in possession of the mortgaged property. It did not follow because Bhaisett Tricumlal may have deceived Nurseydas, that it should affect the plaintiffs unless collusion was shown on their part. The onus of establishing the case was on the defendants; and Mr. Macpherson contended that Mr. Justice Bayley's judgment could not be sustained.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the plaintiffs, followed, and read his own notes of the oral judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Bayley. The learned counsel also commented upon the evidence; but his remarks were not finished at the rising of the Court.

THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

MR. HEMMING yesterday applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for a batch of summonses against members of the editorial and commercial staff of the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper, and against two persons in the employ of the *Times of India*. Mr. Hemming also asked for a summons on the cashier for the books which contained entries of receipts of money for work done for printing since the 25th of June. On the suggestion of his Worship, however, Mr. Hemming agreed to write to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* for the information he wanted with regard to the pamphlet which had been printed in the office.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY EUROPEANS.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, four Germans named Frederick Ahrle, Otto Schiller, and Schnelling appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey to answer charges of assault, mischief and house-trespass, preferred against them by Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister, with Mr. Eduljee Masani, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defence.

Mr. Davar informed the Magistrate that another accused named Craby, who was at present unemployed, could not be served with a summons.

Mr. Burder, informed the Magistrate that a cross-summhons had been obtained in regard to the assault alleged to have taken place on the 3rd instant.

Mr. Davar in addressing the Court said that this was a case in which there were many regrettable incidents, which he would touch as little as possible, as it would be painful to either one party or the other. On the 13th March last the accused Ahrle entered into an agreement to rent the upper floor of a bungalow occupied by the complainant, and belonging to his wife in trust, for the sum of Rs. 100 per month on yearly tenancy. The lease was drawn up and signed by both parties, one of its provisions being that the accused was to occupy one stall in the stables for his horse. There was another important provision, the last, and which was the immediate cause of the disagreement, provided that the servants should use a particular passage which led to the back staircase and should make use of that staircase only, which was on the south side of the house. The accused had occupied exactly the same portion of the bungalow at the same time last year for about two or three months, when both parties lived in peace. After he re-occupied the bungalow in March, the parties lived on friendly terms for about two months, until such time as the accused, contrary to the provisions of the lease, kept two horses. Mrs. Jussawalla asked her solicitor to write to the accused upon the subject of the horses, and the correspondence between the parties then became so bitter, that the learned counsel said it was neither befitting one party or the other. Mrs. Jussawalla was prepared to take legal proceedings, but on some friends interceding she accepted a letter of apology, in which the accused regretted that he forgot himself so far as to behave himself roughly towards the complainant's family, and promising to behave better in the future. The learned counsel then addressed the Court as to what he thought was the incident which led to the several offences committed by the accused. It appeared he said that the domestic relations between the accused and his wife were hardly pleasant, and the quarrelling that took place between them was a nuisance and such a great annoyance to the complainant's family, that they had to complain to the police and ask them to stop the nuisance. This seemed to have annoyed the accused considerably. Later on the accused took to cross-questioning the complainant with respect to certain gentlemen who came to his house—it might be that they came to his house with perfect propriety—to see his wife. He began to make question Mrs. Jussawalla and her sons, and as the latter did not wish to have anything, to do with that unpleasant affair, refused to give any information to the accused. The accused was the brother-in-law of a Mr. Alcock, who was married to his wife's sister. Mr. Alcock wrote a very indignant letter to Mrs. Jussawalla, asking if she had made certain statements regarding the family of the accused, and why the statements were made by her. Mr. Jussawalla in his reply stated that the charges made by Mr. Alcock came upon him as a surprise, and he and his wife were prepared to state that they had made no such defamatory statement as it was alleged they had made. Mr. Alcock then wrote back to say that the accused had positively stated that certain defamatory statements had been made by Mrs. Jussawalla, but after the explanation he had received he expressed his regret that he had troubled him in the matter. This took place in the month of May last. Ever since this occurrence the accused adopted a plan of annoyance to the complainant and his family. Occupying as he did the upper floor of the bungalow he created a noise and disturbance to the complainant's family, by asking his servant to set a sort of a pounding mill going particularly at a time when visitors came to see the complainant and his family. There were also some petty annoyances given by the accused. He one day came into the compound and took a photo. of himself and friends, who were all sitting there smoking, and Mrs. Jussawalla, who was then walking in another part of the compound, was also included in it. As soon as this reached the knowledge of Mrs. Jussawalla, she protested against the likeness being included in the photo, and wrote to the accused to destroy it. The latter in reply said that he showed the photo to his friends, and they all said that Mr. Jussawalla looked as if she was an *ayah*. The annoyance then came to a high pitch. Mr. Davur drawing the Court's attention to a plan of the lower portion of the house, said that it was distinctly stipulated that no servants of the accused should make use of the staircase which communicated with the complainant's drawing-room. The accused asked his servants to make use of that staircase, to which the complainant strongly protested. Their repeated protestations were not heeded, and on the contrary the accused made use of offensive expressions, stating that "Parsees are cowards; Parsees are *Kuppaldhoya*" (crow-eaters). When Mrs. Jussawalla saw that all her protestations were of little avail she employed on the 2nd March a Purdesee sepoy, and located him at the bottom of the staircase, giving him instructions that the accused and his friends might be allowed to use the staircase, but that he should prevent the servants from making any use of the same. When the sepoy informed them that the staircase was not intended for the use of servants, the accused came down and assaulted both him and the complainant, Mr. Jussawalla. The complainant was also assaulted with an umbrella. In the afternoon of the following day the complainant went to the police Court to apply for a summons, but it was closed on account of a native holiday. Early on the following morning the accused, accompanied by seven others, came to the bungalow and first went upstairs. They created a great disturbance there, and then came down and struck their sticks violently against the door which communicated with the passage to the kitchen-room, and made use of vulgar language. They all then sat on chairs, and began to smoke their cigars, and challenged the complainant and the members of his family to come out.

Mr. Ryan, probably not thinking much of the occurrence, said that he would investigate the assault case first, and if necessary, would grant another summons on the several persons who had committed the trespass and caused the disturbance. The first summons granted for assault was made returnable on the 6th. The complainant was very anxious that the case be at once proceeded with on the day fixed, and if it was then heard, the learned counsel said the melancholy occurrence, which took place afterwards, would never have occurred. The magistrate's clerk subsequently informed the complainant that the case had been adjourned till the 11th instant, and the complainant consequently did not attend the Court on the 6th, which was a Saturday. Mrs. Jussawalla apprehended that there would be a fresh disturbance that night, and she accordingly went to Mr. Page, Superintendent of Police, but he refused to give them any assistance, saying that as it was a non-cognizable offence he would not interfere. As the police officer refused to assist the complainant and his wife, they had no other alternative but to employ four men as watchmen for that night, who were made to sleep in different parts of the house. Just as the complainant and other members of his family were retiring to bed, Mrs. Jussawalla heard the noise of a victoria driven into the compound. The victoria stopped near the bungalow. Three persons got out of the victoria and went upstairs by the back staircase. Soon after four or five victorias drove in, and some seven or eight persons burst open the door and entered the room. Among those who entered were five or six gentlemen, who were known to be frequent visitors of the accused, and with whose names the complainant and his family were acquainted. Mrs. Jussawalla apprehending some serious disturbance undressed as she was rushed out of her bed-room into the bath-room, and from thence into the fields in the vicinity of the bungalow, and shouted there for help. Mr. Jussawalla and his son Jamsetjee locked themselves up in a bed-room, while Dadabhoy, another son of the complainant's, unfortunately came into the hands of the assailants and was beaten about the middle of the building. Dadabhoy was then brutally assaulted with fists, sticks, and anything and everything that came into their hands, and was lifted up by his throat, and thrown upon a bed, and was again severely belaboured with sticks. Mr. Jussawalla and his son Jamsetjee heard Dadabhoy groaning, and thought that it was all over with him. They both then rushed out of the room, and one of the party gave such a heavy blow on the head of the complainant by means of a stick, that it bled profusely. Jamsetjee was also struck violently on his head. The accused and his friends then searched for Mrs. Jussawalla, whom they called "that old woman," but she was not to be found. The four men who had been employed to watch were also violently dealt with. Mrs. Jussawalla asked police sepoys to render her assistance, but they all declined, because Europeans were mixed up in the affair. The complainant, his wife, and two sons then left the bungalow late at night and put up and were still putting up in a friend's house in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Davur in conclusion said that if his Worship was satisfied with the evidence that he was going to produce, his decision would be such as would make the accused have better respect hereafter for the law.

The Magistrate said it appeared from the statement made by Mr. Davur that the whole thing should be heard as one matter by way of shortening the proceedings.

Mr. Burder said that the statement was so serious that he was not inclined to believe it. It was absolutely unfounded, and to his mind it was certainly not relevant to the inquiry.

After some discussion, the Magistrate thought it most convenient to proceed against Ahrle, the first accused only.

Mr. Jussawala being then examined by Mr. Davur, substantially repeated the circumstances of the case as narrated by his counsel.

The Court rose at 5-30 p.m., and further hearing stands adjourned till Thursday next.

THE ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER BY A EUROPEAN AT DELHI.

THE case of the Empress *vs.* Jardine came on for hearing before Sir Meredyth Plowden and a special jury on Friday last, at the Lahore Chief Court. Accused, Hugh Jardine, was charged under sections 307 and 337 of the Indian Penal Code with causing hurt, causing grievous hurt with attempt at murder and with causing hurt by a rash and negligent act. Mr. Henderson, the Government Advocate, prosecuted, and the accused was undefended.

Mr. Henderson, in opening the case, said—Gentlemen of the jury,—You have heard the charges read and, no doubt, they sounded very elaborate and difficult of understanding. The substance is simple and is that on the 19th day of May last, about 8 o'clock in the evening, the accused had several words with his wife in his father-in-law's house, and that he seized his wife and pulled out a five-chambered revolver. The sister interposed and the wife escaped, and was told to run to her father in the Station-master's Office. She ran on to the platform towards her father's office, and in the meanwhile, the accused threw down his mother-in-law, and escaping ran along the platform, and three times fired at his wife with the intent to murder, or attempted at any rate to cause, what the law calls, grievous hurt, with one of those shots fired with whatever intent. As a fact the second shot did cause what the law calls hurt, to Shumsher Ali who was going by at the time. (Here Counsel explained the law on the subject) and then called witnesses.

Susan Jane Jardine, wife of the accused, said:—I remember the night when Jardine chased me along the platform. I saw him at the east of the bungalow—my father's house. He was walking up and down. He came while myself, my mother, and brother were sitting down. After this he walked away. This was between 7 and 7-30. I next saw him about a few minutes to 8, at the outside at the east part of the bungalow, sitting in the arm chair. He sent for me by my brother. At first I did not go to him: I was busy inside. I sent mother to call him in. He declined. My mother came and told me that he said I had been stopped from going out to him. I went out to him at the second time, I said to Mr. Jardine that I had not been stopped. I had my sister and my mother alongside me. He said "go in, put down the child and come out in five minutes." At first I declined to do so. Eventually, I went inside and came out again with my mother, my sister was inside. I began returning when he caught me by the left arm—he used his left hand and pulled me into the veranda. I did not see anything in his right hand. There was a few words between my mother and Jardine in the verandah, and she said "run for your life!" He said "Where would she go and how far would she run?" I ran through the dining room, through the pantry, and through the wicket on to the platform to my father's office. My father is Assistant Station-master. When near the lamp-room I was aware that some one was running behind me when I was on the platform. I kept on running, and then heard the first shot behind me. I was then near the lamp-room. I kept running, and heard a second report at the back of me by the gentlemen's waiting room. I kept running and ran into my father's office. Just before I turned the office door I heard a third shot. There are two doors to that office. All three shots were behind me. I ran in at the first door I came to. I could not say how far the shots were fired from behind me. I found my father in his office and I rushed to him and asked him to save me, as Jardine had fired at me. My father was moving towards the door. He pushed me aside because he saw Mr. Jardine enter the door. Just as my father moved on one side I saw him. I saw his right arm was levelled towards me and a revolver was in his hand. The pistol handed to me is the one. Papa put the accused's arm up, and rushed on him and they both fell. I then left the office to call for assistance. I was not hit. The clothes produced are mine; I had them on at the time. I saw the holes when I first examined them that night at two in the morning. I observed the holes in my clothing and showed them to my sister Alice. There were two holes. She told me to look at the others, perhaps they were the same. I looked and found two in the petticoat and dress; they are in the left side. (One hole is below the pocket of the dress and the other on the left.) The holes correspond with those in the other garments. When I went on good terms. There was nothing between us which led to life-taking.

By the Prisoner.—I did not ask you if you were going away that night when I came out the first time. You did not say you were going to the dance the next night: you said nothing to me before I went in. I came out as far as the steps when I came out with my mother. I was standing inside the door. I was in front of my mother. I asked you to come inside. I said nothing else. I did not say "I am not your wife, will have nothing more to do with you, nor do anything for you." I did not hear you say "whose wife are you?" When you tried to catch my left hand I did not hear you say anything. I did not take notice of your position when you tried to catch me. When I ran away I saw you next in my father's office. I saw my father knock your hand up. I can't say what position you held; but I saw you both fall. My clothes were made over to the police the next morning.

By the Court.—When I heard the report, I heard a bullet whiz past me. I can't say which time it was that I heard this. The bullet appeared to pass by my shoulder on the left side. I was in the middle of the platform, when I heard the shots. There was a passenger-train on the platform at the time. I had no difficulty in getting down the platform as there was a lot of people on it. The train was standing the whole length of the platform. Accused appeared to me to be quite sober at the time I had the conversation with him.

Mr. Cox, Assistant Station-master, Delhi:—I remember, about 8 o'clock three shots fired in the Delhi station, two in quick succession and then another. I got up to make inquiries what these reports were. I moved towards the door of the station-master's room. The east door was the open one. My daughter, after Jardine, rushed into the room; putting up her hands she said "Papa! he's trying to shoot me." Almost immediately after, the prisoner Mr. Jardine rushed into the room. There was only an interval of a second or two between her and his coming in. His hand was in a position with a revolver presented. I placed my daughter alongside of me. The pistol produced is the one Jardine had. I rushed at him, knocked his arm up, and closed on him and secured him until I got assistance. The pistol remained in his hand until I disarmed him. I can't say what became of Mrs. Jardine. I noticed my elder daughter near when we were struggling; she came into the office a few minutes after the accused. It may have been two or three minutes; can't say for certain. I searched for bullets on the platform and found one bullet-mark on right hand side of the door going out. It appeared to be a bullet-mark because I noticed lead about the mark. I have seen other bullet-marks. I have no doubt that that was a bullet-mark; it was about a foot from the ground. That mark was sealed with a 6-inch square of paper. I heard that a telegraph peon had been struck in the heel. I heard it after I handed the accused over to the Police.

Mr. Henderson, in reviewing evidence for the prosecution, said: There must have been a motive, and there was a motive. There was a dispute about some money and the complaint of previous ill-feeling. The contention of the prosecution is this that the accused must have been brooding over this in his mind, and this incident brought it to a head, put him in a passion, and he, having two shots, fired three shots at her. I may speculate and I may say this—I think it not impossible that Mrs. Jardine may have given him great and continual provocation; but in law, there is no provocation for such an act as this.

The learned judge then summed up and the jury retired. After deliberating for half an hour they returned, and the foreman addressing the Court said that they found the prisoner not guilty of the charge of causing grievous hurt. They found him guilty of a rash and negligent act, and guilty of an attempt to murder, and recommended him to mercy on the ground that he was carried away and had lost control over himself. The Court then adjourned.

The prisoner was brought up on Saturday morning, when Sir Meredyth Plowden sentenced him to 79 days' rigorous imprisonment from the 19th May 1887 on the 3rd charge, and to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 4th charge, attempt at murder.

THE LUSO-INDIAN INSTITUTE.

THE fifth anniversary of the Luso-Indian Institute, was celebrated on Thursday evening, at the Anglo-Portuguese School, Cavel. The hall was beautifully decorated, and among the several pictures which graced the walls those of the King of Portugal and of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, placed *vis-a-vis*, were conspicuous. There was a large gathering including many ladies and all the principal members of the Portuguese community.

Senhor Meyrelles do Canto, the Portuguese Consul and President of the Institute, opened the proceedings by an appropriate speech in which he said that the infant institution was growing fast, and he expected that it would soon attain the aspirations of the Portuguese community. England's introduction of the modern civilisation in India, and the progress made by the other communities was marvellous, compared to which the position of the Portuguese institute was insignificant, but it should be borne in mind that Portugal in her days discriminated the principles of Christian religion which were the basis of true civilisation, and he therefore welcomed the institute as a means of perpetuating the glorious traditions of ancient times and sympathising with its modern literature. He concluded by wishing prosperity to the institution. Then followed the entertainment by an amateur musical concert in which several young ladies and gentlemen took part. Considering the rarity of such performances among the Portuguese community it was creditable to the amateurs that they should execute their part so successfully. The programme was rather extensive consisting, as it did, of 18 pieces. The solos and other executions on piano and orchestra were rendered satisfactorily. Young vocal music was also included, indicating care and attention to study. Among the amateur singers the name of Mr. P. V. de Souza, who took a comic part, cannot be omitted. His second, piece the "Medicine Jack," was loudly cheered and encored by the audience. The entertainment which commenced at half-past eight was concluded [illegible] English National Anthem, and the audience [illegible] dispersed highly satisfied with the entertainment.

THE receipts on account of Revenue in England from the 1st of April, 1887, when there was a balance of 5,950,107*l.*, to July 16, 1887, were 23,854,393*l.*, against 23,934,061*l.* in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of 5,625,944*l.* The net expenditure was 28,670,711*l.*, against 29,076,402*l.* to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on July 16, 1887, amounted to 1,449,649*l.*, and at the same date in 1886 to 1,355,656*l.*

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW.

THE Ahmedabad Horse Show, which was held early this year, was not so successful as regards the number of the exhibits as some of its predecessors. Six hundred and twenty-nine horses were shown against 831 in the previous Show. The falling off is attributed to the prevalence of Ludiana fever. Not only did a number of horses, which would otherwise have been exhibited at the Show, succumb to this disease during last November and December, but owners of unaffected animals were also deterred through fear of contagion from sending them. Irrespective, however, of the loss the district has sustained through disease, the total number of exhibits would have equalled that of last year, had the various Darbars (as they had promised) sent in the young blood stock advertised for sale at the Show; Gondal alone being represented by 9 animals.

Colonel Westmacott, of the 21st N. I., who was one of the judges, reports as follows on the Show.

It is many years since I first had to do with horse-breeding at and about Ahmedabad—12 years—and I do not see the improvement we have a right to expect. We are breeding a weedy class of horse without size or power. Branding mares is a step in the right direction and a tax on all stallions ever known to have served would be another. But what I think one requires most is more freedom for the colts and fillies. Now if you go unexpectedly to see a colt in a village, you find him up to his hocks in dung and straw tied up in some dark out-of-the-way hovel. If Government would take up some 20,000 acres of land, say in the Panch Mahals, where there is timber to their hand, fence it round, and put up a few barns for shelter and then run some cross-pieces to sub-divide the whole run, Government Zemindar in fact, 2,000 young stud-bred stock that is to be bought. I mean chiefly as yearlings colts are to be bought at nominal prices; breeders don't want them, and when they do keep them they starve them, and at 3 years old hand them over to Cavalry Regiments. Let any one buy from the farm who likes. Have no breeding and have an economical establishment. I believe it would not only pay but would do a great deal to improve the young stock, and consequently the breeding generally. I would gladly take some shows in such a company, but under *proper management*.

Mr. J. H. Grainge, Superintendent Horse Breeding Operations, has also submitted a report on the Show. He considers that, taking it as a whole, it was a success, some of the classes being especially good. His report, however, contains little information, and Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., in a memorandum on the subject, remarks that he should have reviewed the results with a little more attention. Mr. Sheppard, in his memorandum, says:—

The Show was re-established in 1881 through the efforts of Mr. Lamb, Captain Humfrey, and the present Revenue Member of Council, then Collector of Ahmedabad. The main object of the undertaking was to encourage breeders by improving the market for their animals, and hopes were entertained that the Show would prove the nucleus of, and eventually develop into, an important *Fair*.

Annual Shows have been held since then, and much attention given to the subject. The difficulties experienced by Mr. Borradaile have been overcome. There are large numbers of exhibits and plenty of horses offered for sale; but although the remount class was strongly represented this year, there were no purchasers! Thus the hopes held out to breeders and owners, that fair prices would be obtainable for valuable animals, were not realised, and in the face of such discouragement the results of the Show can hardly be considered successful.

It should have been explained why no remounts for the Police were purchased. The Commissioner considers that, as far as possible, all such should be bought from the Shows, and that a Government Remount Agent should be directed to attend next year and subsequent ones. No such assistance is given by Government and if the Show fails to attract *private* purchasers, the undersigned is doubtful whether the success of the undertaking can be considered commensurate with the cost and the labour involved.

His Highness the Gaekwar is entitled to he thanks of Government for his handsome contribution to the funds.

The Show has been fortunate in its local superintending officers. Captain Humfrey's place has been ably filled this year by Mr. Adams.

All the papers relating to the Show were submitted to Government, who passed the following Resolution on July 26:—

A decrease in the number of horses exhibited, which were only 629 as compared with 831 in 1886, is attributed partly to the prevalence of Ludiana fever in the neighbourhood and partly to the fact that the various Darbars, with the exception of that of Gondal, failed to send their young brood stock which had been advertised for sale. Baroda stock, of which none was exhibited last year, was represented by 163 horses.

2. The arrangements for the Show were carried out with care and its results were fairly satisfactory, but his Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the remarks of the Commissioner that the Show will not operate to stimulate the production of good horses unless producers are aided by it to find a market. The attention of the Judicial Department should be directed to the suggestion of the Commissioner, N. D., that, as far as possible, all Police remounts should be bought at Horse-shows. As regards the purchase of remounts for the Army orders have already been passed in Government Resolution in the Military Department, No. 2061, dated 31st May 1887, and in paragraph 2 of that Resolution the question of establishing a Government Stud Farm, similar to that referred to by Colonel Westmacott in his remarks on this Show, will receive attention.

3. The brood mares in foal or with foal at foot by Government stallions were very good and there was an improvement in the yearlings; but most of the other horses exhibited were of poor quality, and a general defect noticed by the Judges was a want of bone. The changes made in the prospectus were judicious. As a satisfactory incident of the Show Mr. Adams mentions that the Thakor of Limp agreed to have his mares branded; and it is to be hoped that the example set by this influential Talukdar will help much to break down the prejudice which exists against branding in his neighbourhood.

4. The receipts on account of the Show amounted to Rs. 5,123-15-0 of which his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda contributed Rs. 1,000, and the expenditure (Rs. 4,653-15-2) was considerably less than in 1886, though the bata given to exhibitors was increased by Rs. 87. 98 prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,700 were awarded, as well as 19 diplomas.

5. Mr. Adams, secretary to the Show, and Rao Saheb Krishnalal Ochhavram, assistant secretary, are both said to have worked indefatigably, and they as well as the Judges should be thanked for their exertions.

J. DSO. ASMINE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

THE SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN AT CALCUTTA.

AN inquest, touching the death of Mr. H. A McBean, was held by the coroner of Calcutta, Mr. E W. Chambers, on Monday evening.

The proceedings commenced with the evidence Dr. Mackenzie, the police surgeon, who described the pistol-shot wound on the head. He also added that both the kidney and liver of the deceased were diseased.

The next witness examined was Inspector James Carrol of the Collingah Thannah. He simply deposed to the deceased having been brought to the Thannah in a gharry by the coachman and *syce* of the said vehicle. He saw the deceased and his injuries, and found a five-chamber revolver perfectly new, lying at the bottom of the carriage. He also found a bullet and a packet of cartridges. He observed a hole in the deceased's head and one in his *solah topi*, through which the bullet had passed. The coachman told him that the revolver and cartridges were that day purchased from Messrs. Manton & Co. The coachman pointed to him the spot where the occurrence took place. It was at the entrance of Jaun Bazar Street. The deceased was driven to the Fenwick Bazar Thannah, and from thence removed to hospital.

Mr. Falkner said he knew the deceased for several years. He was a broker by profession, and had his office in his (witness') office. He saw the deceased on the day in question. He appeared to be very cheerful. He knew nothing which would lead him to commit suicide. He believed the occurrence to have been purely accidental. He has been an old friend of the deceased. He knew his handwriting, and could identify his signature to Messrs. Manton and Co.'s Bill (produced).

Mr. Wallis, of the firm of Manton and Co., deposed to the purchase of the revolver (produced) by the deceased on the day of his death. Deceased asked him how to use it, and he showed him. This was all he knew. The deceased appeared to him to be cheerful.

Ramful, a coachman in the employ of Messrs. T. F. Browne and Co., said deceased had a monthly hire of the carriage. He lived in Middleton Row. He drove deceased out at 10 a.m. to several places in Calcutta, the last being Spence's Hotel. This was at 3 a.m. On his leaving the hotel, he desired to be driven to Misrigange, but a sahib told him to drive him home, and he was on his way thither. The sahib was somewhat in liquor. At the crossings of Dhurrumtollah, he noticed his master closing the doors of the gharry, and soon after heard a report of firearm. The horse started, and he reined in. His master, after the report of the gun was heard by him, told him to drive on. This, Dr. Mackenzie said, could not possibly have been, because the deceased must have died immediately as the fire-arm went off. He did so, and while proceeding along, some blood was noticed by the syce coming out of the pistol, and drew his attention to it. He pulled down and opening the doors of the gharry, looked in, and saw his master was dead. His master was in the habit of drinking. During the one month and eleven days that he was in his service [illegible] recently seen his master more or [illegible] of liquor.

Dr. [illegible] had been shot from the deceased would have had his [illegible]. Had he been playing with the fire [illegible] and it accidentally went off, that too would have caused a fracture of the teeth, but to have received the wound where he did, he must have opened his mouth to receive it.

There being no further evidence to put forward, the coroner summed up the case to the jury, who found that the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Tooth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. For bottle, Re. 1-4 and Re. 4.

ZOOLUM BY A NATIVE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.

A REMARKABLE case of *zoolum* has been investigated before Justices Prinsep and Pigot, at Calcutta. The following report of the case appears in a local paper:—

Empress on the prosecution of Ramjan Sheik *vs.* Ramruttun Chuckerbutty and two others.

Empress on the prosecution of Ram Sunker Sirdar *vs.* Jatra Sirdar and two others.

Empress on the prosecution of Mohesh Chunder Dass *vs.* Ishan Chunder Ghose, and others.

Mr. Pugh, with Mr. Monmohun Ghose, appeared for the accused in the first two cases as well as for the prosecutor in the third case.

Mr. Pugh, on behalf of the accused, said that there were three cases from Tangail in the District of Mymensingh, and he would have to make separate applications. With regard to the first two, he would make one application, and with regard to the third he would make another application. Here matters would, he said, involve charges of a serious nature against the Deputy Magistrate of Tangail, Babu Soshi Sunker Dutt, and their Lordships would doubtless see the course of persecution that he employed, the matter of which were contained in the first two cases. He looked upon himself as the king of the place, and thought he could put his power into execution without being questioned, and the course that he appeared to have adopted was this:—

At a meeting at Tangail, held on the 8th of February last, for the purpose of celebrating the approaching Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, at which several persons were present, the Deputy Magistrate requested Ram Ruttun Chuckerbutty, the Naib, who represented Srimati Jahnavi Chowdhurani, a subscription of Rs. 2,500 for the celebration of the Jubilee at Tangail. The Naib communicated this to his mistress, who expressed her unwillingness to contribute such a large sum, and directed the Naib to celebrate the Jubilee in a suitable manner in her village at Santosh, but a sum of Rs. 200 was sent to the Deputy Magistrate, who refused to accept it. She celebrated the Jubilee in her own village at considerable expense, and on the 17th February, a procession, preceded by elephants and horses, started from her house in celebration of the Jubilee. While the procession entered the town of Tangail, it was stopped by order of the Deputy Magistrate.

These matters by themselves were not of much significance, but it was the subsequent conduct of the Deputy Magistrate to which Mr. Pugh would draw the attention of the Court. On the 23rd of February, the Deputy Magistrate issued an injunction under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code on Srimati Jahnavi Chowdhurani, restraining her from building a cornice to her house which had then been completed. There was no ground whatsoever in passing this order. The Deputy Magistrate issued it of his own motion. On the 31st of March, the Deputy Magistrate, acting under the report of a Head Constable that there was likely to be a breach of the peace

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding line, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chinchla, No. 6.

DEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea and Coffee, Wines and Spirits.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Pins, &c., &c., at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO LET, at MAZAGON, the Premises known as the ROYAL HOTEL, Dockyard Road. Apply to A. F. SOUNDY, Fort.

FOR SALE. Cheap.—High and Light DOG-CART with good hardworking Arab HORSE.—Apply "A. W.," care of this paper.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road, Furniture Warehouse. First Class Furniture TO LET ON HIRE at reasonable monthly rent.

MRS. H. POWELL, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go up-country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNT & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

TERAI HATS of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 8 to 10-8 each. The GAGGIL BAZAAR, LD., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 18, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewin's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Makers Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 15.—L. SIEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOVELTIES IN FLOWERS!—Dress Sets, Bridal Sets, Leaves and Fancy Grasses, a charming feature in Dress Sets for Evening Wear. SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, East Street, Poona.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 15 per set. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order, Also Photos painted in Crystoleum. Canvasine and Karindee from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline, Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned, if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, 30 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a handsome, fast, strong, young Gulf Arab HORSE, goes well in harness, b lieved sound, Price Rs. 400. Apply to "H. L. B.," care of Dadur Post Office, Bombay.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF UTENSILS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Fort, by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of small copper and brass utensils; old wearing apparel, empty box, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMATEEPOORA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and assignee for the estate and effects of the mortgagor, Syed-Hossein Ali Bin Meer Rahimi Ali, an insolvent, the following:—

First.—All those several pieces of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate 13, Kamateepoora Street, Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by a measurement 201 and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 6-1802, and 1870; New Nos. 16765, 11-16, 1117, and under old Survey Nos. 39-43-45 and 4546 and New Survey Nos. 6829, 112-6481 6880 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 20-0, Street No. 179, and bounded on the west by the house of Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, on the south by Kamateepoora 13 Street, on the east by the house of Bhikoo Hasanna and on the north by a sweeper's passage running between these premises and the premises secondly here described:—

Secondly.—All those several pieces of quit and leasehold Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in 11, Kamateepoora Street, Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 158 and six-sixth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 27, 28, 29, 4772 and New Nos. 16225, 16357, 11228, 11137, and under Old Survey Nos. 39-40, 41, 4355, and New Survey Nos. 2-6835, 2-6836, 2-6838 and 6839, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment underwar, No. 2137 and street No s. 110 and 122, and bounded on the west by the house of Simon Hanna Allaru-kna, on the south partly by sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel, on the east by the property of Shivjee Vithal Mahajun, and on the north by Kamateepoora 14 Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditio s of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FORT.

Under instructions from the owner, and on account of all parties whom it may concern, the undersigned will on MONDAY, the 15th day of August, 1887, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (unless previously sold by private contract) put up the premises for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Bombay Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Fort of Bombay, containing by a measurement 106 8-9 square yards or thereabout, and bounded on the north by the said Bombay Street, on the south by property of Kapoor Kauji, on the east by Homjee street, and on the west by the property of Motibai, daughter of Jahangir Wadia, all which said premises and hereditaments are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 353, new No. 5570, old Survey Nos. 551 and 357, and new Survey No. 9214.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ard sir Hormusji and Dinshaw, Solicitors, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 13, 1887.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a few lots of furniture, such as chairs, cupboards, tables, &c., tin travelling boxes, &c., &c.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court—

A quantity of wheat.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham by Collett and Co., in first rate order, with a powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, very quiet, and a set of brass mounted single harness.

1 second-hand strong office shigram.

1 strong nearly new mail-phaeton (in good order.)

1 handsome bay waler goldieg.

1 handsome strong built mail phaeton in very good order.

1 Bay arab horse, 14-2, quiet.

AUCTION SALE OF PICE GOODS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the first indentor, the late Abba Hajee Fukeer Mahomed, the following goods—

865 M N & Co.—7717-78—2 bales, 32 pieces, pilot cloth ex s.s. Verneth Hall.

7698—1 case 60 pieces white gin, ex s.s. Victoria.

7913—1 case 45 pieces cotton satin, ex s.s. Clan Murray.

7699—1 case 60 pieces white gin, ex s.s. Kirby Hall.

7925-26—2 bales 32 pieces pilot cloth ex s.s. Kirby Hall.

7709—1 case 60 pieces white gin ex s.s. Clan Mackenzie.

6213-14—2 cases 500 dozen handkerchiefs ex s.s. Asia and Bulgaria.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at this time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clarke Bunder, by order of Hajee Joseph Hajee Abdool Currim and on account and risk of Ramlall Umbalal—100 tons Watson's Hartley Coals, ex s. s. Hoenhead. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, lost luggage, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and lost luggage.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, opposite H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished housel d furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of G. H. FERNS, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 13, 1887

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS.

Under instructions from the liquidators, The Bookselling and General Agency Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on a date to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Pydhowni Road, opposite the Pydhowni Police Station, the whole of the stock-in-trade, together with shop furniture, consisting of legal, medical, classical, engineering, scientific, and historical book-, novels by eminent authors, and many others too numerous to describe, also show cases, cupboards, tables, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view six days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 13, 1887

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART,

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. Is. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

**. AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY.

FULL DETAILS UPON APPLICATION.

T. E. BEVAN & Co.,

THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT, 13-1, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Nevasa, 1,931 tons, Captain T Whitelard, was cleared out yesterday, to sail for Calcutta via Galle, laden with a miscellaneous cargo.

THE B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain T F Nailor, sailed yesterday for Karachi, having on board a general cargo and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Huzara, Captain Campbell, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo, from London via Kurachi, and with three deck passengers on board.

THE steamer Clan Stuart, 1,354 tons, Captain J R Lowe, sailed yesterday for London, laden with some Cotton cargo. This vessel, it will be remembered was obliged to put back to sea on account of injuries done to her machinery while in her voyage from Madras to London. She arrived in this port on the 16th ultimo and having made good the damages, sailed yesterday.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

12TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Imperator..	2441	C. Beohtinger ..	A	J. Janni.
,, City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray.....	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Zambesi	1549	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Siam	1693	WD. Worcesters	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Ischgarvie..	1725	W. Sanders	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Clan Ogilvie ..	..	J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
S.S. Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Bisagno	1499	S. Anfasso.....	H	Navigazione G. Italiana.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, Sir Lancelot	..	.....	L	V. Ebram & Co.
,, Iran	2316	R. Poland	M	Ed. Bates & Co.
,, Q. Victoria .	1506	A. Creagan	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Arara	2699	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Mameluke...	1752	A. Newey	P	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
12	Goldsbro (s)	Grinold	Middlesbro', July 9.
	Huzara (s).....	Campell	London, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
12	Queen Victoria (s)	Cregan.....	Dunkirk.
	Commilla (s)	Nailor	Karachi.
	Clan Stewart (s)..	Lowe.....	London.
	Keerata Rsodrin..	Nakoda	Bhownagar.
	Nevasa (s).....	Whittard ...	Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 8.—Steamer Ellora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug 16 Sirsa s..... ..... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9 Umvoti s..... ..... Calcutta.
10 Coromandel s..... ..... London.
Chanda s .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran (s), 12 bales yarn, Edalji Sorabji; 37 bales wool, Punnett & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Iran (s), 480 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Siam (s), 20 cwts yarn, A Mowji; 67 cwts yarn, S Rawji; 650 cwts myrabolums, W Oogerchand; 11 bales hides and skins, Pestanji Edalji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara (s), 2,000 cwts wheat and 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Iran (s), 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—38 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, T Hakimchand; 2 chests opium, D Seodatrai; 9 chests opium, C Chotalal; 26 chests opium, T Luchminarayan; 25 chests opium, S Dhunmull.

Imperator s—25 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co.

Zambesi s—8 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 15 chests opium, W E Ellias and Co; 17 chests opium, T Luchminarayan.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—18 chests opium, T Sassamul; 8 chests opium, S Jiormull; 16 chests opium, R Jagannath; 44 chests opium, T Luchminarayan; 2 chests opium, B Balchand; 7 chests opium, S Mooltanchand; 3 chests opium, G Mangalchand; 21 chests opium, C Chhotalal; 6 chests opium, D Goolraj; 6 chests opium, J Sumirmul; 6 chests opium, D Ramcoover; 5 chests opium, D Dwarkabux.

Zambesi s—8 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 21 chests opium, T Luchminarayan.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 14.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 291, 319 and 299.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.—Hymns 22 and 298.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis—Simper in F.

Anthem.—"With Angles and Archangels."—Hopkins.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Thursday, August 18.

7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 279, 242 and 184.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

10-30 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 299, 248 and 240.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 2, 211 and 255.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 247, 370 and 365.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 148 and 207.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 355, 304 and 451.

Wednesday, August 17.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 223 and 224.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.

7 a.m.

6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Parel Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Parel, Elphinstone Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cordial invitation to all.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 355 and 319.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 178, 229 and 234.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.

Weekdays.—Matins, 6-30; Holy Eucharist, 7 a.m., and Evensong, 8 p.m.

Alms for the poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parell.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

Hymns.—18, 160 and 142.

Anthem.—"Incline Thine Ear."—Page 162 of the old Book.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.

BUSINESS having been suspended locally for a Hindu holiday, we have only to notice in the shape of commercial news the telegrams received from Home.

The Bank of England return for the week shows an increase of 3 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, but rates of discount remain unaltered. Consols come ¼ higher at 101⅞, and a decline of £1 per share to £48 is quoted in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, but with these exceptions the Stock Exchange usually quoted by Reuter exhibit no change.

Bar Silver remains unchanged at 44d. per oz., and the shipments for this side by the P. and O. steamer sailing yesterday are advised at £60,000 for Bombay, and £10,000 to Calcutta, £10,000 in Gold being also reported for this port.

Piece-Goods in Manchester are all as quoted the previous day, and in General Produce there has been no movement.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, although said to have closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales, including 800 Surats, shows unmistakably in prices the effect of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's favorable crop report, Spot quotations being reduced 1-16d. per lb. in Mid-Uplands, Good and Fine Broach and Good Hingunghaut, while Americans to arrive are 3-64d. lower, for all deliveries from August to November, but 1-32d. only from November to January. In New York ready Cotton was further reduced 1-16 cent, while futures had recovered 2 points of the previous day's decline.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ULOTH—August 12, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of H. Wilmot Uloth, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MORTIMER—FORBES—At the Wesleyan Church, Cantonments, Lucknow, by the Rev A Fentiman, the Rev E Mortimer, of Leeds, Wesleyan Chaplain, Jabalpur, to Jessie Fanny Hodges, only daughter of the late Major R G H Forbes, B S C, and grand-daughter of the late Hon R Forbes, B C S.

DEATHS.

BASS—August 6, at Fatehgarh, Daisy Ethel, the beloved child of Eliza Harriet and George Bass, Sergeant, Military Works, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

DUNBAR—August 3, at Bellary, Ina Annie, the dearly beloved wife of L Dunbar, Esq, 2nd Bedfordshire Regt.

MUNDEN—August 9, at Secunderabad, Percy Sturt, son of Mr C J Munden, aged 14 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1887.

THE letter from the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which we publish this morning will confirm the impression that recent correspondence and recent proceedings in the Presidency Magistrate's Court have given that the position of that useful Society is at present most unsatisfactory. In saying this we detract nothing from the credit that is due to it for the good work it has carried on for many years past. The Society divides with Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, its most munificent supporter, the credit for the establishment of the Bai Sakarbai Hospital for Animals, itself a most valuable agency, if it were fully used, for relieving and preventing suffering in the lower creation. It has also done a work of mercy in the provision of drinking troughs which it has made in the quarters of the city most frequented by draught cattle—itself a work important enough to warrant a society in London in taking it under its exclusive charge. What may be called its disciplinary and preventive operations have been extensive and on the whole, we believe, beneficent. But it is in this field of its labours that the Society's position has been least satisfactory—not so much through want of care on its own part and on the part of its agents, but because of the strangely indefinite position in which it is placed by the present state of the law on the subject of cruelty to animals. As Mr. Shroff, the Secretary, points out to-day, there is no local Act dealing specially with the subject, but there happens to be a clause in the Police Act empowering prosecutions for offences for this sort. But it is wanting in preciseness, and magistrates who administer it have to rely more upon their own view of what is cruelty than upon any specific directions in the Act. Some have gone so far as to call in question the right of the Society to institute prosecutions, insisting that it is only the police who can set the law in motion. The Courts, however, have so far recognized the Society's status, and it is not likely that any doubt upon this point will stand in the way of their operations. But the want of an Act defining the class of offences which it is the Society's business to repress and discourage is a hindrance to them and to the Courts, and from every point of view it is necessary that the want should be supplied. The Bengal Legislative Council first dealt with the subject in 1869, passing two Acts, one dealing generally with the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the other enabling police officers to arrest without warrant persons guilty of offences under the Act. In each measure power was taken to extend its provisions to any district, town or village, within the jurisdiction of the local Government, and as a matter of fact the Acts we believe have subsequently been applied to a large tract of territory in Bengal. The principal Act—Act I. of 1869—provides penalties against the cruel and wanton beating, ill-treating, abusing, torturing, overdriving or overloading of animals, against baiting or inciting animals to fight, and against employing or causing to be employed animals who through disease, wounds, or infirmity are unfit for work. This latter provision meets a difficulty which has long been felt in Bombay, where only the men actually in charge of broken down and wounded animals are prosecuted. The real offender is in most cases not the poor driver, who takes charge of whatever bullocks are entrusted to him, but the muccadum or the comparatively wealthy owner, who profit by the cruelty for which the relatively innocent driver has to suffer. The Courts have been often moved to allow action to be taken against the undisclosed defendants. But these latter have always been protected by the view that the offence being technically a criminal one it was impossible to proceed against those who were absent when the offence was committed. The problem practically illustrates the truth of the saying that "the absent are always wrong," and we doubt not that the magistrates have often gone against their own feelings in convicting these poor bullock drivers, knowing that the chief offenders were not before them. An Act which would relieve the Courts of committing the practical injustice of fining the less guilty and allowing the more guilty to pass scot-free would be welcomed, we suspect, by no one more than by the magistrates themselves, and it would go further than many years' prosecutions under the present unsatisfactory regime to reduce the number of offences of this class. At the best the administration of the law against cruelty to animals must be attended with considerable difficulty. There are not only the perplexities of definition which make it as hard to say what is cruelty as to define what is truth. What these are we have seen in recent discussions on the question whether it is cruel to carry poultry with their heads downwards, and whether a goad in the hand of a coolie is an instrument of torture, while a spur on the heel of a gentleman is a mere persuader. But beyond these questions there is the much more serious one which often arises whether, as hinted by one of our correspondents a week ago, an inordinate desire to show kindness to animals may not lead to the infliction of cruelty upon men. When the owner of a bullock is well-to-do, having as many of them as a hundred or two in their possession, as many have, the enforced holiday which the magistrate can secure for an ill-used animal by directing its removal to the hospital is a small matter. But to the small man with a pair of small bullocks, who earns his day's food by his day's cartage, such an order is a serious thing, and no Magistrate who duly regarded the responsibilities of his office would forget the stomach of the driver in his haste to be kind to the back of the bullock that he drives. The greater punishment in most cases is undoubtedly a dismissal of the charge, on the understanding that the overwrought animal be sent to hospital. In the long run doubtless, this is better not for the beast only but for its owner, who as a rule knows nothing of the philosophy of the story of the goose that laid the golden eggs, and who sees no economy in rest and recuperation. Defendants often plead guilty and pay a fine, promising to rest their animals at home, and in spite of this working them again next day—an evasion which adds to the difficulties of any conscientious magistrate who tries to do justice between man and beast.

The Society, to add to the embarrassments which are imposed upon it by the peculiar nature of its work amongst a population too poor to be as mindful of the claims of the lower animals as it might be, has to vindicate itself against a criticism which seeks to convict it of the unpardonable sin of sentimentalism. It has been itself threatened—not we venture to think in an appropriate quarter—with prosecution for being too careful of the little things which it deems to lie within range of its mission. We think that men in places of authority might be better employed than in endeavouring thus to curb the zeal of an organization which on the whole is doing much useful work in circumstances of no small difficulty. So far as the particular class of prosecutions are concerned in which the Society is alleged to have shown a too enthusiastic regard for the comfort of a pair of fowls, it is fair to them to point out that the same offence has been dealt with over and over again not only in the local Court, but in Calcutta, where last year no fewer than 182 convictions were obtained by the local Society under the Act of 1869 for "fowls tortured by being wing tied and cruelly carried." The long list of offences which Mr. Shroff reminds us have been recognized by the English Courts as constituting cruelty to animals will surprise those who hold that the Bombay Society has taken too much upon itself in going outside the narrow limits within which some of its critics would confine its operations. Some of the interpretations which the English Courts have put upon the law may or may not be fantastic. But no one who compares the modest record of the Society's operations with this formidable list will accuse it of an anxiety to make too free a use of the law against the oppressors of the animal creation. A fairer view of the matter would win for the Society a recognition of the activity, tempered on the whole by judgment and good sense, with which it has endeavoured to discharge its mission, and would lead those who are least satisfied with its proceedings to use such influence as they possess to bring about much-needed legislation on the subject of cruelty to animals.

HOWEVER disappointing in some respects the visits to England of Indian Princes, and the representatives of Princes, may sometimes prove, giving occasion to learned Thebans to discourse on the unwisdom of the East in seeking disillusion and heartbreak in the uncongenial atmosphere of the West, there are incidental advantages in these costly pilgrimages which claim recognition. They make known to the world of London representatives of India of a different class from those who have hitherto been taken as the type of the people of this country. The Lascar, the man who beats the tom-tom through the back streets of the Great Metropolis for a living, the infrequent Ayah in the London Parks, have usually formed the object lessons from which Londoners have formed their ideas of the people of this country, their manner, and ways of life. The tradition of the diamond-blazing turban of the Nepaulese Ambassador had almost faded out, and nothing had occurred to impress the present generation of home keeping people, who have ever homely wits, with an idea of the princely magnificence which yet survives in India, and of the large and important share in the grandeur of the Empire ruled over by the Queen-Empress which belongs to the hereditary rulers of Indian populations. The long and distin

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EGYPTIAN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

A discussion took place in the House of Commons last night on Egypt, during which Mr. Labouchere stigmatized the Mission of Sir H. Drummond Wolff to Constantinople as a breach of the European concert, and urged that Government should take steps to neutralize the effects, and should also reduce the burdens of taxation borne by the fellaheen.

Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply stated that Government intended absolutely to adhere to the present arrangements; that it was impossible to reduce the taxation, and that if Egypt fulfilled her engagements, the English Government had no desire to occupy an exclusive position in the country.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S JOURNEY.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.

News has been received here that Prince Ferdinand has reached Orsova and is now on his way to Rustchuk, whence he intends to proceed to Tirnova.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON PRINCE FERDINAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.

The Russian papers deride Prince Ferdinand's action in thus going to Bulgaria, describing him as a mere adventurer, and prophesying that certain failure awaits him.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.

Riza Bey, who was sent in February last to Bulgaria as special Turkish High Commissioner, has been recalled, and the Porte has despatched Artin Effendi, late Chief Secretary to the Turkish Embassy at Bucharest, on a special Mission to Sofia.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

A terrible accident has occurred to an excursion train going from Peoria, Illinois, to Niagara Falls.

The train which had nearly one thousand passengers on board was being taken by two engines; when crossing Vermilion River it was discovered that the trestle bridge was on fire, and almost immediately the train crashed through into the river below being completely wrecked.

Over one hundred passengers were killed on the spot and four hundred have been dreadfully injured.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The Chief Justice is continuing the agitation made by the former Judges for reformatories.

The shareholders of the Bank of Madras have cordially accepted the report of the Directors and given the employés a month's pay as bonus.

LORD CONNEMARA ON THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT.

Speaking at Gooty, the Governor said:—I am very glad to learn that Sanskrit is being taught in small places like Gooty. A small place may be also a learned place. I hope the pupils of this school will derive those benefits which can be obtained from the study of Sanskrit, though I have not the advantage of knowing that language myself, but I have read a good deal of English translations of the Vedas and Shastras, and know what pure morality they teach. Whatever one's religion may be, whether Christian, Mahomedan, or Hindu, there is much which is common to all that can be found in those learned and sacred texts, and in this country, as long as British rule lasts, which I hope may be, as you say, as long as the sun and moon endure. Christian, Hindu and Mahomedan may practice their respective religions, and study their sacred books without fear of interference by Government. I hope one day some of the boys who study here may have an opportunity of meeting and comparing notes with some of the many Englishmen and Germans who have learned Sanskrit in their own Universities.

A CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

At a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners to-day, it was resolved to recommend that an application be sent to the Government for permission to raise a five per cent. debenture loan of fifteen and-a-half lakhs, repayable after thirty years, interest to run from January 1888.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Mr. E. J. Barton is permitted to retire on pension from the Bengal Civil Service.

Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman is appointed Resident of the 1st Class, and Sir Oliver St. John Officiating Resident, 1st Class.

The services of Mr. A. B. Patterson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces.

Captain Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regiment, is appointed Brigade-Major on the establishment, *vice* Major Glasgow, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Brereton is appointed Ordnance Officer, 1st class, and Seconded Captain J. W. Carrie is appointed Extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Sir Steuart Bayley to be Honorary Colonel of the Behar Light Horse, *vice* Sir Rivers Thompson.

The following Officers are granted leave:—Colonel E. D. H. Vibart, Captain C. Pulley, and Lieut. R. R. Swinton, each for one year; and Col. A. Landon for 122 days.

Good service pension is conferred on Major General Y. P. Smith.

The Viceroy has much gratification in announcing that at the express desire of H. M. the Queen-Empress, the Native Officers who proceeded to England to take part in the Jubilee Procession, will be promoted in or admitted to the Order of British India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 13-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 69½

4½ per cent. „ 72½

3 per cent. Consols for account 101⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101⅛

4½ per cent. French Rentes 107

Bar Silver 44⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,800,000; decrease, £230,000; public deposits, £2,900,000; decrease, £300,000; other deposits, £24,700,000; decrease, £1,100,000; other securities, £19,100,000; decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £11,300,000; increase, £200,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Sutherland, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

PENANG, Aug. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy, (Extra) left Penang for Bombay at 3 p.m. on the 11th instant.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, Aug. 12.

Mail steamer Coromandel, from Calcutta, arrived here to-day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 11.

10 p.m. ..... 75·4

FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

2 a.m. ..... 75·7

10 a.m. ..... 76·7

2 p.m. ..... 78·4

4 p.m. ..... 80·6

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, JULY 22.

HAVING in my own humble way urged on the authorities the claims of Bombay to possess the seat in the Secretary of State's Council vacated by the lamented death of Sir Ashley Eden, I am glad to notice that in a more prominent manner similar steps have been taken by no less a person than your former Governor, Sir Richard Temple. The question put by the hon. Baronet to the Under-Secretary of State on Friday night, extracted a promise from Sir John Gorst that the claims of the Western Presidency should be duly considered, That, at all events, was the tenor of the official answer. Thinking possibly that the Minister meant more than he said, I took the opportunity of a visit to the lobby of the House of Commons on other business to question Sir Richard on the point. The rigid rules respecting the admission of strangers that came into force immediately after the dynamite explosions in the House and St. Stephen's Hall have been in no way relaxed; and I think Sir Richard was relieved when he found I did not want a seat for the Speaker's gallery. Although there was no business of an exciting nature before the House, there was a large number of "strangers" in the lobby anxious to be admitted, but it was easy to see that most of these were provincials. Professor Thorold Rogers, in the paper that he recently contributed to one of the magazines relating his experience as a London member, mentioned as a curious fact that the ordinary Cockney elector scarcely ever applies for an order for the House. My own observation as a pretty frequent visitor to St. Stephen's confirms the statement of the Professor. I noticed Miss Lydia Becker, the well-known advocate of Woman's Rights, in close conversation with Mr. Biggar. whose appearance has quite changed since he took to cultivating moustaches and a beard. It is a curious fact that I hardly ever go down to the House without seeing Miss Becker, who evidently thoroughly understands the art of lobbying. Sir Richard was in a very communicative mood, as will be seen from the following notes of our conversation. I began by saying that his friends in Bombay would be grateful to him for interesting himself in trying to get a representative of the Western Presidency appointed to the Secretary of State's Council.

Sir Richard Temple: I, of course, take a great interest in Indian questions, and I thought it was as well that the Bombay public should know this, so I put the question to which you refer.

Correspondent: Do you understand from Sir John Gorst's question that a Bombay man will be selected?

Sir R. Temple: Yes; I do certainly. I had been in communication previously with the Secretary of State on the subject. You say that Mr Peile's name is mentioned in connexion with the vacancy. Well, Mr. Peile is a good man. He is my own man. I gave him his first step on the ladder, and I should like to see him in the India Office, but I think Mr. Ashburner has a prior claim. Understand that I have no voice whatever in the matter; I am not a Minister; I have nothing to do with the India Office, and I am not at all likely to be consulted in the matter. If I were I should recommend Mr. Ashburner. You say you have heard that Sir Alfred Lyall stands a good chance of being appointed, and that when Sir R. Dalyell retires in November, he will be succeeded by Mr. Peile. Does Sir R. Dalyell retire so soon? I did not know that, but perhaps you have been correctly informed. Although I interest myself in Indian matters, I have no special knowledge as to these appointments.

Correspondent: There was a time, Sir Richard, when people in India thought you were destined for a seat in the Council.

Sir R. Temple: Me! I am not eligible; and besides—

Correspondent: But you were eligible when you were not a member of Parliament.

Sir R. Temple: No; I was not eligible. I was before a constituency. And now, as a member of the House of Commons, I could not accept a seat in the Secretary of State's Council.

Correspondent: I am quite aware of that, but before you were elected, reports did reach India to the effect that you might join the Council.

Sir R. Temple (emphatically): It is out of the question. I repeat that I am not and was not eligible. Here we think the position of a member of Parliament superior to that of a member of the Secretary of State's Council.

Correspondent: I am glad to hear you say that, though I think I shall not be doing an injustice to one member on your own side if I affirm that he was ready not very long ago to sacrifice his future prospects as a legislator for the comparative repose of the Council

Sir R. Temple: That may be the case; I can only speak for myself.

Correspondent: Are you aware, Sir Richard, of any new development of the Afghan question? Are we going to make an advance.

Sir R. Temple: We are going to carry the railway through the Pishin Valley to the Kwaji Amran.

Correspondent: But further?

Sir R. Temple: I am not aware of it. You speak of having heard from India of a tendency to go to Kandahar. A "tendency!" Ah! well, I know nothing of it.

Correspondent: What shortly, Sir Richard, is your view of the Afghan situation?

Sir R. Temple: My view is that the only possible solution is for us to carry our railway through to Kandahar and Herat, and form a junction with the Russian line coming from the opposite direction. No. I have not yet put that view before the public, but every day I am coming more and more to the conclusion that that is the only way to settle the difficulty.

Correspondent: Well, I suppose, Sir Richard, you do not think your idea will be carried out during the next ten years, seeing that the House of Commons agreed to the mail contract with the P. and O. for ten years?

Sir R. Temple: I do not believe the railway would hurt the P. and O. a bit. Ever since I went to America I have been of that opinion. Look at the distance and the fatigue. I know something about it, for I travelled by railway from New York to Corlifornia. That journey is 3,000 miles, but from Calcutta to England would be—what shall I say? I have not made a calculation, but speaking by guess work, I should say it would not be much under 7,000 miles,

Correspondent: What is your opinion about the recent discussion in Parliament respecting the mail contract?

Sir R. Temple: Well, I think it ought to have been for six years as it was before, and I am of opinion that the Canadian route will have to be used for China. I am quite aware that the Malay Archipelago has to be considered, but I do not see why the P. and O Company should not continue to carry the mails for Penang and Singapore, even if those for China and Japan are sent via Canada. But that is a question of detail that would have to be further considered. There is no doubt that the Canadian route is of great political importance to us. I see no reason why the China mails should not be carried by steamers from Liverpool to Montreal and then conveyed by railway across Canada to the Pacific.

Correspondent: If the House had gone to a division, would you have voted for a six years' contract?

Sir R. Temple (after a pause): Well, I never considered that. It is a very serious thing to vote against the Government, and remember, moreover, that the negotiations for this particular contract had been going on for three years. They were begun by the Liberal Government, and the contract had received the sanction of a Liberal as well as a Conservative administration.

Before returning to the House, Sir Richard briefly referred to the Egyptian question, expressing in unqualified terms his delight that the Anglo-Turkish Convention had not been ratified by the Sultan. "Now," said the hon. Baronet, "we shall stop in Egypt. We ought to say that we shall not go away until our work is finished."

Correspondent: And that will not be until the Greek Kalends?

Sir R. Temple: Precisely, not until the Greek Kalends.

As he was going away, Sir Richard added: "Be sure you make it clear that although I wish to see Mr. Ashburner appointed to the vacant seat in the Council, I have nothing whatever to do with it."

DURING the three years that the Acquarium existed at South Kensington, Mr. W. A. Carter made daily observations of all the tanks, noting the temperature and death-rate prevalent at certain seasons of the year. By observing the temperature at which certain fish succumbed from time to time Mr. Carter has drawn an average showing the temperature adapted to various fish, and their capacity in some instances for withstanding extremes of heat and cold. These averages are given in an elaborate table from which it is seen that the dogfish, mullet, conger, skate, and flounders, bass, cod, trout, catfish, pike, and carp, are exceedingly hardy, and can exist in both high and low temperature ranging from 34 degs. to 71 degs. On the other hand, the gurnard, wrasse, bull-head, sole, bream, crayfish, blennie, jack, tench, perch, chub, roach, minnow, and gudgeon are very sensitive to extremes of temperature. These observations apply only to fish in confinement and living under artificial conditions: but the National Fish Culture Association have for some time past been making ivestigations into the temperature of the ocean, both at the surface and the bottom, and the results are believed to be relatively the same as those obtained by Mr. Carter.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—III.

WE had hardly left Bombay harbour, wrote Captain Ferule in the first of his exhaustive and interesting letters, when the Maharaj Grambalsingji fell sick. Mental note by himself: Grambalsingji has no more right to the title of Maharaj than I have to that of your Grace. But your young Political officer specially attached to and for the time being incorporated with a particular kinglet, is in the habit of instantly giving him brevet rank, believing in it himself, and so constantly insisting upon it that at last others begin to believe in it also. Never mind, Ferule, my boy: if it pleases you to think that you and Mrs. F. and the six infants are in charge of a Maharaj, it wont do much harm, nothing like so much I fear as some other startling discoveries Grambalsingji is in the way of making on the subject of his dignity and importance.

His Highness, as you are aware, is not the kind of man to do anything by halves; his sea sickness was an illustration of this very admirable quality in him: he was as sea sick, the Captain said, as any person within a recollection covering nearly 25 years. Naturally when I observed the miseries he endured, the pangs he suffered, I pressed upon him with all consideration and delicacy the advisability, nay even imperative necessity, in the interests of thousands of his loving and admiring subjects in Kharabzatpur, of calling in the Doctor. He refused. His Highness treated my advice and my entreaties alike with a strong indifference; and as my eloquence was constantly interrupted by the paroxysms of his malady (in which my youngest daughters, one on each arm, joined dismally and distractingly), you will make some allowances for my failure in persuasiveness.

I recollect, dear, O., just at starting how earnestly you impressed upon me the paramount importance of persuasiveness in dealing diplomatically with Rajahs; I treasured all your maxims in my memory—but the circumstances were peculiar and quite unprovided for in your instructions. It is impossible to be diplomatically persuasive to a sea sick Rajah with a couple of sea sick children on your hands, and premonitory symptoms of sea sickness assailing yourself. I retired; I determined to deposit my olive branches with Mrs. F. (likewise, I regret to say, prostrate), to fortify myself with *eau de vie* and a brief perusal of that inestimable work lately written by a distinguished Political Officer, "How to overcome unreasonable Scruples in Kings, or the Gospel of Jo Hukm"—and then to return to my unhappy charge.

In about an hour I again presented myself before the Maharaj fortified in body and soul. To my amazement and horror I perceived that he had settled it in his own mind that this illness was a divine visitation upon his impious disregard of the old faith, his wicked and audacious attempt to cross the Dark Water; and that it would inevitably terminate fatally. His family high priest seemed to accept this view of the case with contemplative satisfaction: his melancholy eyes fastened basilisk-like on the poor prone king, as he monotonously chaunted forth interminable verses or slokas from a forbidding-looking manuscript on his shrunken knees. Grambalsingji lay with closed eyes, occasionally grunting out a feeble and discordant chorus to the old priest.

I protest upon my honour such proceedings would have sufficed to frighten the life out of a stronger man than the Maharaj. And imagine, if you please, my feelings at all this foolishness! It flashed on me as horrid thoughts will do at times, dazzling in their hideous clearness. What, if Grambalsingji perishes by the way? The finest opportunity of my life to be untimely blighted thus! I ransacked my memory suddenly and violently to discover any precedent for presenting a Royal Indian corpse to the Queen, or indeed for carrying one in a Jubilee procession. No hope, no hope,—all dull leaden blank despair.

You recollect, perhaps, that before we parted you said, "Though in all your dealings with H. H. and his followers, you should endeavour to acquire your ascendancy, mainly by force of character conveyed under forms of unvarying courtesy, occasions may arise that demand some harsher and sterner treatment." Obviously this was such an occasion. Was I to be defrauded of my holiday, inexpensive, and yet so full of delights, and hitherto untasted honors? Was Mrs. F. to be brought as far as Aden only; to be subjected to the agonies of *mal de mer* in company with her large and loving family? Was I in short to lose that decoration on which I confidently speculated, simply and solely because a noble prince under my charge perversely and obdurately declined to live just at a time when his life was of more than ordinary value? Just because a family priest said he ought to die, and because he agreed with that family priest (who had, you observe, no political *locus standi* in the matter at all) and firmly intended to die! Never, never, never! so long as Ferule knew himself to be the man he was.

"Might I enquire, Maharaj," I commenced in my blandest tones, "whether you have attempted to check this annoying, though, believe me, positively trifling sickness in any way and under whose advice?" He said he had. His voice was feeble, but his attitude dignified as became an expiring king. He told me that by great good fortune he had brought an old family hakim among his suite. The hakim had been called upon. He had examined his royal patient and diagnosed the malady. It was, he said, a cold sort of sickness, and required warm remedies. Therefore he had administered large doses of hot *ghi*.

At this period, my dear O., my feelings overcame me—my own emotions were not quite as thoroughly under control as I could have wished—and the mention of that odiously nauseous compound drove me temporarily to the bulwarks. When I came back I was a man with his mind made up. No wonder Grambalsingji was at the verge of death—clearly as I before remarked an exceptional occasion, demanding that diplomatic persuasiveness should be merged for the time in diplomatic sternness.

I found the priest still chaunting over the moribund king. It was too much. I raised him gently but firmly by the two shoulders, and when I had got him in position (you recollect O, that I was no mean football player in my day), I delivered a masterly drop kick that sent him positively flying out of the door before he had gathered energy or words in which to curse me. Then I pitched his manuscripts after him, and turned with my own ineffable smile to H. H. Grambalsingji. He was considerably impressed. The lack-lustre stare of his eyes had given place to an expression of the liveliest interest, tinged, I am bound to add, with apprehension. Up to that moment I question whether he had ever fully realized the efficacy of Political Agents, or the potency of an English toe.

"Now, Maharaj, that we have got rid of one humbug, suppose we send for the hakim, and after filling him up with his own remedies, send him after his friend, the priest? In the present state of your Highness's health, it is evident that your royal nerves want stimulating, and a few innocent little *tamashas* of this sort will have, believe me, a most excellent tonic effect."

So I spoke in my most engaging tones, but the Maharaj recovered himself. He said he felt better already; and he thought the hakim might lack the interest which we naturally enough felt in these little entertainments. I then pressed him urgently to see the ship's doctor: but here he was obdurate and immoveable. I assumed my most imposing diplomatic air; in fact, I went to my cabin and arrayed myself in full dress Political uniform, before carrying the discussion further. Then I presented my ultimatum in the usual form. Either he must accept my advice, or I should have to report him for the orders of higher authority. When the conversation dropped into these familiar channels, a notable change came over the Maharaj. He lost all interest in my remarks; he had evidently heard something very like them before; his face became listless and inexpressive, and as I reiterated my imposing alternatives, his manly head sunk forward on his chest—and he slept.

A pretty state of affairs, was it not? The only fixed point in the quicksands of doubt which now beset me on every side was that H. H. Grambalsingji positively declined to see the ship's doctor. I at once retired from the august presence and drew up a masterly report of all the lamentable circumstances which had culminated in this extraordinary dead-lock. I addressed it to the Chief Secretary, Political and Secret Departments. I marked it "Private and Confidential", and when we reached Aden a week or so later, I despatched it with an exalting sense of having efficiently and conscientiously discharged my duty, and vindicated the perspicacity of Government in selecting me for such a delicate and responsible duty.

It is true that by that time the Maharaj had quite recovered, and stood in no need of medical advice; but the subject, though perhaps it had lost its significance in the field of practical politics, might afford salutary instruction to the ages yet unborn; and besides, it was not likely I was going to waste the first report I had ever addressed direct to a Chief Secretary in the Political Department!

As a Political officer I am sure you, my dear O., will thoroughly understand and appreciate that sentiment.

Mem.: I do very thoroughly appreciate my young friend Ferule's proper spirit in insisting that whatever reports he may have written should at least be *read*. What matter that the subject of them is out of date; the Political Department ought thankfully to accept any indications of ability in the officers to whom its delicate functions are entrusted. And Ferule says this was a very masterly report, which is more than I can say of a large majority of similar documents I have encountered and written.

There is no doubt, my dear O., that in the earlier stages of the Maharaj's malady, I should have received great assistance in combating the pernicious prejudices and superstitions with which he was encompassed from his private secretary, had not that young apostle of new doctrines been utterly prostrated himself at the time and incapable of coherent speech or thought. As this was perhaps the only occasion on which he is likely to render me any service (now that he has recovered, he is displaying a revolting spirit of independence and disrespect), it was the more regrettable, and I only wish that for the remainder of our tour he would remain as speechless and paralytic as during those first days, when he might, by accident, have said something to the purpose. He has an abominable habit of firing off little tags of Latin at me. I don't believe he has the faintest conception of their meaning any more than I have. But I daren't expose my ignorance. It is a cardinal axiom in our department, as you know, that Political officers are omniscient.

Well, this young abomination, as soon as he appeared on deck, remarked upon the early Brahmin superstition on the subject of sea voyages, leading up, of course, to a Latin tag; then he explains that he is above all such superstitions; looking affectedly at me, he says, "Captain Ferule, you see, I'm *parens Deorum cultor et infrequens*, as the bard sings." "Yes, quite so," I hastily rejoined, "quite right, you know: he advises "*Tityre tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi.*" At any rate, my quotation was longer than his, and I knocked him clean out of time. Why, on earth, do they allow Maharajs to take creatures of this sort about with them?

Ah! why, indeed, Ferule, why, indeed?

ONAGRUS.

THE SEASON AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

GREAT efforts are at present being made to raise funds for the new Roman Catholic chapel here, the foundation-stone of which was laid last year by the Archbishop of Agra. An appeal lately issued states that the present chapel was built in 1848, when Simla was a very different place from what it has since become, and the building is now so old as to be in constant need of repairs. It accommodates only two hundred persons, while the Roman Catholic community of Simla during the "season" numbers between four and five hundred. The necessity for a new chapel cannot therefore be questioned. During the past eight years a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been collected, to which Lord Ripon has added a donation of £500, and the Punjab Government Rs. 5,300, and a sum of about Rs. 22,000 is still needed to complete the building without the tower, which is a part of the design. The plan was prepared by Mr. H. Irwin, who has designed most of the public buildings in Simla, and it is promised that the chapel when completed will be an ornament to the station. If the balance of funds required can be raised, it is hoped that the chapel will be completed by the beginning of next season. With this object we are now being inundated with concerts, theatricals, and raffles, in the getting up of which intense energy is being shown, and we are also promised a fancy bazaar in the beginning of September. With these additions to our usual entertainments there ought to be nothing to grumble about during the current month, except the weather.

M. Nicolas Notovich, the Russian correspondent who is still with us, gives a somewhat different account of Russian hospitality towards strangers from the idea generally entertained. He insists that Englishmen would be allowed to travel over the length and breadth of Russia without let or hindrance, that is to say, during times of peace, just as he has been permitted to travel over, and he assures us that before he left Russia he was warned that if he landed in India, he would at once be arrested as a spy; there appear therefore to be misunderstandings on both sides. Strangely enough, many Englishmen appear so fearful of Russian spies in this country, just as if there was anything regarding the state of the country that we desired to hide. The only information we cannot afford to give up is that which is locked in the safes of the Intelligence Department, and that could not be obtained by any amount of touring. M. Notovich is equally candid as to Russia having no designs on India, her only wish, he maintains, being to push her interests towards the European sea-board.

The Afghan insurrection appears to be dragging on so slowly that whatever political importance may attach to it public interest in the matter is extinct. It becomes tiresome to hear at intervals of a fortnight that Ghulam Haider has moved his camp or that there has been a skirmish, and both sides claim the victory. It makes one begin to appreciate the Oriental style of doing business. There is also a marked contrast between the crystallised items of news furnished by the Press Commissioner, and the profuse details which appear in the papers of northern India from native sources. Either the Foreign Office is very poorly supplied with news, or it does not set much value on the reports furnished to your contemporaries. Which of these alternatives should be accepted I cannot say.

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE AT SIMLA.

OUR Simla correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—

The United Service Institute has been rather hard up during the present season in the matter of lectures. On Friday last, however, it had the good fortune to get hold of Captain H. B. Urmston, who delivered a lecture on Japan. It will be remembered that last year Captain Urmston acted as cicerone to the Japanese visitors to India, and hence imbibed an exceptional knowledge of and interest in the affairs of Japan. Captain Urmston, however, had unfortunately miscalculated either the time at his disposal, the length of his remarks, or the patience of his audience. A glance at the printed list of heads and sub-heads of the subject which had been scattered about the seats, would have convinced even the inexperienced that it would require four hours to deal with them all suitably, instead of the one hour usually devoted to these meetings. The result of this was that the past history of Japan received full justice, while more interesting modern events were hardly touched on. This is the more to be regretted, because Captain Urmston has undoubtedly the knack or selecting interesting facts and telling them in an amusing way. The following are some of the points referred to in the lecture:—

Captain Urmston is a strong advocate of the new route across Canada as a means of keeping up communication with India. It is through our own territory, and therefore not liable to be blocked like the Suez Canal, and it is about fifteen days shorter than the voyage round the Cape. I have seen it stated that the voyage round the Cape could be done in little more than three weeks, but Captain Urmston tells us that our troopships require from sixty to sixty-five days, while the journey by the Pacific Railway can be done in fifty days.

The Japanese army, the lecturer had to admit, was suitable mainly for defensive purposes, and the limit of height, which is four feet and one inch, rendered its comparison with European troops not possible. It, nevertheless, performs its duties well, especially the artillery, and the Murata rifle with which it is armed is the invention of a Japanese officer, and is equal in velocity, precision and mechanism, to the best modern weapons.

It may not be generally known that the present Mikado is descended from a direct line of Mikados, who can be traced back to the year 660 B.C.—a longer genealogy than that of any other Royal House in the world. His Highness, however, apparently regards this as of no account, for he recently informed his subjects that his family had been Mikados at a much earlier period, by ten thousand years, and were originally the founders of the universe.

As to the trade of the country, it is not great, consisting mainly of silk, copper, coal, and lacquerwork, the last of which is to be seen everywhere in our drawing-rooms, and has almost entirely taken the place of European ornaments. The constant difficulty of the Japanese therefore is to make their exports equal their imports, and to do this they have to export bullion largely. This again empties the Treasury, and necessitates the issue of a paper currency which the Government has been trying hard to redeem. This is the great difficulty with which the Government have to deal, and the budget statements issued by some of its finance ministers would, according to Captain Urmston, have done credit to Mr. Gladstone.

The lecturer also furnished us with some interesting facts regarding the Japanese language. It is of Turanian origin, and easy to learn, bearing no comparison in this respect with Chinese, but great difficulty has been experienced in tracing the roots of words. Strange to say, an affinity has been discovered between the roots of Japanese and of the Ashanti language, and those who have investigated Japanese art find a similarity between the symbols employed and those in use in Northern Africa, such as can be found nowhere else, which would lead to the impression that a great Turanian empire once existed in that country, to which the Japanese owe their origin.

AN enterprise has been set on foot for the formation of a company to found an Imperial College. The idea is so good that success seems assured. The college, when complete, will surpass anything of the kind yet attempted. Each student is to have a large private room for study; the class-rooms are to be specially adapted for small classes, thus enabling individual attention to be given to each student by the masters. The Imperial College charges are considerably below those of existing private establishments. Valuable prizes will be given, and a certain number of free education scholarships will be competed for each year. The college is under distinguished patronage.

THE SILENCE OF DEATH.

O Death, who mutely layest thy hand
On every living thing
That loveth air, or sea, or land,
What offering can we bring
To tempt thy icy lips to speak?
Or are they sealed by Fate, and as our own as weak?

No despot ever ruled as thou,—
Resistless, never sparing
The noblest blood, the loveliest brow,
The hand of godlike daring.
And yet we know not whence thou comest,
Nor whither thou dost bear the countless host thou claimest.

The Three of stainless life and mould,
Who from Grief's solitude
Long watched thy lips, so still and cold,
And but one whisper wooed,
Have writ in gold their vouchsafed token:
But in clear tones, O Death, thy lips have never spoken.

Passionless king, I hate thee not.
Wrong and his brother Pain
Our quivering life so blur and blot,
In sooth thou seem'st to reign:
And, if we knew thee as thou art,
Th ydreaded name were dear to every beatin heart.

O speak to us! We ask not all
From thy enkindled lips
Uncover but the pedestal.
Round which Time's black eclipse
Its envious cerements hath flung,
And we will cling to it, as once to earth we clung.

But ah! thou heed'st not prayer or vow;
From the cold prison-bars
We fret with life-long buffet. Thou,
In silence with the stars,
Dost hold high sentinel; and, while
Men pass before thee, thou dost never even smile.

Age after age creeps by in slow
Procession. Mighty kings
And warriors, bending low,
Lay down as worthless things
Crown, Sword, and Sceptre. Nevermore
Their shout shall rend the heavens, or drench the Earth with gore.

And kings of thought,—whose vision leaps
Over this clouded world
And spans the interstellar deeps,
If there, perchance, unfurled,
The ever-lengthening scroll of time
May lay thy secret bare in character sublime,—

Do thee last reverence: but thy face,
Still as a lunar calm,
Chills to the quick their genial grace.
One, shapely as a palm,
Stands forth as if he loved thee well;
For, when his heart was young, within its citadel

He watched thee, till his countenance
Stole beauty from thine own,—
Yea, found Nirvana in thy trance.
Not tree's root riveth stone
More surely than his spirit grew
Into the adamant of Life's long-hidden clue.

And he, who taught that our great Sun,
The crucible of life,
Blends mind and matter into one,
Whilst, in eternal strife
With Stygian gloom, he holds secure
The effluent breath of God in chalice bright and pure,—

Claspeth his brother by the hand:
And so they pass from sight
Out of the dreams of shadow-lands
Into the starry night.
Death, few love thee; but who can measure
The love which they have left for Asia's sons to treasure?

Was it their own? or did it smite
Through Earth's dim gossamer
Like glimpses of the eternal Light,
Which stars do harbinger?
Thou knowest: and no more than this
We know, thou silent Watcher of our bale and bliss.

Yon everchanging human tide
Baffles both heart and brain:
The bridegroom taken from the bride,
Friend torn from friend amain;
The murderer to his bleeding foe
Enchained with links of steel, forged by his passion's blow,

But some there be keep brave hearts yet:
Hope wreaths her light around them.
What though their last day's sun hath set
And all too soon discrowned them!
Even this those Magian kings shall stem,
Whose radiant eyes has seen the Star of Bethlehem.

Thou passing world of shieldless m ds,
Whence flows thy tenderness?
Sorrow on sorrow each one finds,
And with it Love's caress.
Yet each man grieveth for his own,
Save One whose pity clasps the earth as with a zone.

Ay me! I have gazed in silent wonder
On Jungfrau's solemn snows,
And heard his most impassioned thunder,
When, wakened from repose
By avalanche that gashed his side,
He seemed the whole world's voice of agony that cried.

With bold foot on the crater's span
I have watched the throbbing core
Of earth in throes Promethean,—
A never healing sore
Of inextinguishable fire,
Which wastes our mother's breast like a primeval pyre.

But pity,—that mysterious leaven,
Which works we know not how,—
That kiss ethereal, which Heaven
Imprints upon our brow,—
Earth gives not and too seldom borrows:
It is the sovereign grace of yonder Man of Sorrows.

O Death, I thought thy lips did move,
As Christ drew near and turning
Looked on thee.—Aye, and still with love
And sorrow they are burning,—
E'en as the moon, in midnight trance,
Hoardeth the splendour of the dead Day's radiance.

Death, thou art changed for evermore!
Thou art no beacon-light
Infixt upon the wreck-strewn shore
Of dull Extinction's night,
To tell us of a cruel fate,
Which e'en our trustiest manner must see too late.

Thou art become as one of us:
No more with tear and moan
Shall men miscall thee tyrannous,
Unfeeling as a stone,
The blighting shadow of annoy,
A canker in the bud of innocence and joy.

Our life, it is a noble thing—
Who doth not love it still?
Its duty, toil and suffering,
Its strain on heart and will.—
But, Death, thou hast unscaled my eyes
To know both it and thee, thou angel in disguise!

H. P. J.

Karachi, July 24, 1887.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.—The Barometer has again risen rapidly in Northern India and is above the average by amounts varying from one-hundredth of an inch at Agra to one-tenth of an inch at Peshawar and Dacca. There is a very feeble cyclonic whirl to-day at Agra, the continuation of the whirl which has given heavy rain to Oudh and the Eastern Districts of the N.-W. Provinces during the past three days. A whirl also appears to be forming off the Orissa coast which, if it develops, will determine the weather in North-Eastern India during the next few days. The weather is finer and the skies less clouded in Burma and Bengal. The air is cooler and damper in Bombay and the Central Provinces and rain is falling there in increasing amounts. Easterly winds now extend over all Northern India and westerly winds have decreased on the coasts of Sind and Guzerat, but are blowing strongly on the Bombay coast. General rain has fallen in the N.-W. Provinces. The following amounts indicate the distribution of the rainfall of the past twenty-four hours:—Fyzabad, four inches; Bombay, Naini; Tal, Ratnagiri, Jhansi, and Meerut, two inches Darjeeling, Morar, Nagpur, Simla, Ranikhet, Satara, and Jubbulpur, one inch.

AMONG the regalia of England there is no article possessing more historical interest than King Edward's (or *St. Edward's*) Chair, in which a long line of illustrious sovereigns have been crowned since it was first used at the coronation of Edward I. on the 19th of August, 1274. In shape it is similar to the high-backed chairs which were fashionable in England about a century and a half ago; its height is six feet seven inches, its depth twenty-five inches, and the breadth of the seat measured withinside is twenty-eight inches. At the height of nine inches from the ground there is a ledge which supports what is known as the Stone of Destiny, which Edward I. or Long shanks, brought from Scotland as a memorial of his conquest of that country. The chair itself was anciently decorated with carving, gilding, and painting, but its beauty has long been effaced.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Saxon" must be a hard-hearted man, or otherwise he would not have run down the measures taken by the local Society for the P. of C. to A. to suppress various kinds of cruelty in this city, as he has done in his letter in your issue of this morning. Although he has quoted three instances of dismissal of cases of cruelty by the Courts at Home, owing to certain technical points raised in those special cases, I maintain he must be particularly ignorant of the various Acts of Parliament under which prosecutions are conducted in the United Kingdom, as well as of the Acts under which cruelty to animals is suppressed in the United States of America, in both of which countries I have personally witnessed operations of the Society for P. of C. to A. In India the law on the subject is very meagre. Although in Bengal there is even an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, Bombay is without any legislation, all prosecutions here being conducted under a clause of the Police Act, which is crude and ill-defined, and consequently it enables the local magistrates to take shelter under that rare, precious commodity called "common-sense," possessed by very few individuals in this world, but which all lay claim to.

For the information of your correspondent "Saxon," let me chumerate a few offences for which convictions are invariably obtained in all Courts of England:—Beating, kicking, stabbing; starving by withholding food; docking tails; inserting stick and tobacco; gingering; spurring at races and fair; wounding by cutting tongue with rope; wounding by setting dogs to worry; burning mouth for lampas; castrating by ligature; conveying calves improperly in carts; overcrowding in railway truck; painting body all over with paint; tailpiping and stoning; mutilating by cutting ears; injecting turpentine; cockfighting; dubbing cocks; conveying improperly in basket; quilling beak, &c., &c., &c.

Such varieties of offences as mentioned above have been held punishable not only by fines but even imprisonment; and your correspondent "Saxon" will be surprised to learn that more than 200 offenders in one year have been committed to prison, and more than 4,000 have been fined, as I am in a position to prove from a report of the Royal Society. What are the local Society's prosecutions compared to those mentioned above? Are we then over-zealous in our work? Here only lame bullocks and horses, and bullocks with sore necks, and such as are likely to frighten even a hardhearted man, are only taken up; but such palpable cases of cruelty are even warned and discharged. A new feature at the local Courts is that in cases of lame

THE VISITORS' LIST.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

* Mr. F. J. Duthie, England.
* Capt. S. G. Smith, R.A., England.
Depy. Surg. Genl. Chappie, Mhow.
* Major A. D. Strettlet, England.
* Rev. and Mrs. W. Scott, England.
* Major Genl. Graham, B.S.C., Agra.
* Capt. H. Sadler, Baroda.
* H. C. Cookson, Esq., C.S.
* H. G. Goldney, Esq.
* Col. H. Collett.
* Lieut. A. Ar Howell, Mean Meer.
* G. R. Tilley, Esb., England.
* H. Howard, Esq., England.
* J. H. Nelson, Esq., C.S., England.
* Mrs. Green, England.
Miss P. Manning, England.
Miss K. Manning, England.
* Rev. J. Sharp.
Mr. and Mrs. Longford, England.
* Hon'ble and Mrs. Brodhurst, Allahabad.
* J. Kilvert, Esq., Allahabad.
* T. T. Forbes, Esq., Lucknow.
* Col. Warter, England.
* Dr. A. Minto, Madras.
J. Dunsterville, Esq., Poona.
* Capt. Renny, Mandalay.
* W. E. Parry, Esq., Benares.
* Mrs. D. Fuller, Chittagong.
* E. M. Lewis, Esq., Calcutta.
* Lieut. S. Rice, R. E., Karachi.
* Lieut. J. Mennie, Quetta.
* C. E. Baddely, Esq., Poona.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Bell, Marmagoa.
* A. E. Graves, Esq., Nagpur.
H. J. Loudon, Esq., Malegaon.
Vety. Surg. Cooper, Amraoti.
* J. Harrison, Esq., Kolaba.
* J. M. Sinclair, Kolaba.
A. G. Hudson, Esq., Poona.
Col. and Mrs. Wratislaw, Bombay.
C. H. St. Boggs, Esq.,, Bombay.
F. Place, Esq., Bombay.
Col. S. Penny, R.A. Bombay.
Lieut. J. Davidson, R.A. Bombay
Lieut. C. V. F. Townshend, C.I.H., Bombay.
J. G. Thomson, Esq. Bombay.
G. Hardeck, Esq., Bombay.
T. Walker, Esq., Bombay.
J. Bachrach, Esq., Bombay.
T. Wilson, Esq., Bombay.
Lieut. H. Stanford, R.A., Bombay.
Th. Duncan, Esq., Bombay.
R. G. Webb, Esq., Bombay.
J. H. Jervis, Esq., Bombay.
R. T. Coggan, Esq., Bombay.
N. Peers Adams, Bombay.
Dr. A. C. Thompson, Bombay.
E. G. Turner, Esq., Bombay
D. Rae, Esq., Bombay.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Season Reports for the week ending the 9th instant.

KARACHI.—Rain at Kotri on 8th, 18 feet 3 inches against 19 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Kharif transplanting is progress. Fever in five talukas. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 30 and 32 ; and Tatta 22, 34 and 34 respectively.

SHIKARPUR.—River 15 8-12 against 15 5-12 feet on same date last year. Kharif sowing continues; prospects favourable. Small-pox and cattle-disease in four, fever in one, and cholera in one taluka. Rice, wheat, and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 23½ and 40 ; Sukkur 22, 26 and 40 ; and Larkhana 20, 26 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

HYDERABAD—Kharif cultivation in progress. Fever in two and small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluka. Rain in three talukas. River at Kotri on 8th, 18 feet 3 inches against 19 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Wheat 24, jowari 40, bajri 36, rice white 18, and red 29 pounds per rupee.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER—Late sowing ; still continue. No rain. Nights cooler. Public health good. Wheat 22, rice 18, jowari 40, and bajri 36 pounds

AHMEDABAD.—Rain 2 inches 7 cents, total 21 inches 64 cents ; rain in three talukas and light showers in others. Young crops doing well ; transplantation of rice in progress ; break in weather desirable. Public health good ; one fatal case of cholera in the city, Wheat 28 and bajri 30 pounds per rupee.

PUNCH MAHALS.—Maize, banti, kodra, and bavto want break ; maize injured. Rain 2 inches 20 cents in Godhra, 1 inch 90 cents in Kalol, 2 inches 3 cents in Halol, 1 inch 77 cents in Dohad, and 1 inch 61 cents in Jhalod. Public health good. Wheat 22, bajri 30, and maize 51 pounds.

KAIRA.—Rain all over the district ; maximum in Thasra 2 inches 79 cents ; minimum in Matar, 76 cents ; total in Kaira to date 39 inches 16 cents ; long break urgently wanted to prevent damage to crops from overmoisture. Cholera in Dakor 15 cases, 8 deaths ; in Nadiad 1 case ; cattle-disease in one village of Matar Taluka,. Bajri 26, wheat 24, and rice 24 pounds.

BROACH.—Rain 78 cents, total 28 inches 7 cents maximum 2 inches 84 cents in Jambusar minimum 54 cent in Hansot. Some sunshine during last three days, but continuous break wanted for sowings, resowings and weeding. Thirty-four cases of cholera and cholera diarrhœa in Broach City, 16 fatal, Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

SURAT.—Rain in all talukas ; maximum in Bardoli 4 inches 67 cents ; minimum in Chorasi 1 inch 80 cents ; break much needed. Crops have suffered from excessive moisture ; sowing and resowing retarded ; rice crops healthy. Cattle in Olpad Taluka die o sore-throat, chorea and diarrhœa. Rice 30, bajri 37, and nagli 44 pounds.

KHANDESH.—Rain throughout the district ; maximum 2 inches 96 cents at Taloda ; minimum 16 cents in Amalner, In some places crops have suffered from excessive moisture ; a break is much wanted. Fever in Dhulia and Savda ; small-pox in Erandol and Chopda ; cholera in 10 talukas, cases 594, deaths 259. Wheat 27 and bajri 73 pounds.

THANA.—Rain 3 inches 32 cents, total 73 inches 31 cents. Transplanting nearly completed.Crops good. Cholera in Vada, Murbad, Kalyan,Bhiwndi, and Bassein Talukas—cases 122, fatal 64 ; small-pox in Bhiwndi Taluka, cases 14, fatal 1 ; fever in five and cattle-disease in four talukas. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

KOLABA.—(Report for the week ending 8th instant (.—Rain 4 inches 38 cents, total 67 inches 68 cents. Slight fever in Pen, Panvel, and Mangaon Talukas ; cattle-disease in Roha, Mangoan, and Mahad Talukas. Crops good ; weeding commenced. Rice second sort 25 1-6, and tur dal second sort 21 5-16 pounds per rupee.

RATNAGIRI.—Rain 2 inches 29 cents, total 70 inches 9 cents. Seedling thriving weeding in progress. Cholera in Ratnagiri Taluka, cases, 18 fatal 6 ; slight fever in two, dysentery in three, and slight cattle-disease in parts of eight talukas. Nagli 15-69, vari 16-21, and rice 14-21.

POONA.—Rain in six talukas ; maximum 5 inches 45 cents in Peta Mulhsi, minimum 25 cents in Peta Baramati ; none in Indapur and Bhimthadi Talukas, where as well as in parts of Haveli Taluka more rain is wanted. Sowing of kharif crops still continues ; excessive moisture has slightly damaged the crops in Khed Taluka. Public health generally good ; cattle-disease in Peta Ambegaon and small-pox in Khed Taluka ; 641 cholera cases in Indapur, Khed, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Havell Talukas, 271 fatal ; in Poona City 90 attacks 40 deaths. Bajri 41 and jowari 53 pounds in the district, and bajri 34 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Rain in Akola 1 inch 19 cents, Karjat 62, Parner 59, and Shevgaon 56 cents ; very slight in five and none in two talukas. Kharif sowing finished in six and in progress in five talukas. Rain urgently wanted. Cholera attacks 279, deaths 134. Bajri 36 and jowari 51 pounds.

SHOLAPUR.—Rain in Sholapur 1 inch 74 cents, Barsi 24, Madha 6, and Karmala 20 cents ; rain urgently required for standing kharif crops in all talukas except Sholapur. Slight cholera here and there in the district, cases 157, deaths 70 ; cattle-disease in a mild form in Sholapur and Sangola Talukas. Jowari 57-2-5 and bajri 51 pounds.

SATARA.—Rain in Satara 1 inch 32 cents, total 29 inches 97 cents ; in talukas maximum in Patan 3. inches 94 cents ; more rain wanted in Khatav and Tasgaon. Sowing of bajree commenced in all talukas ; sown crops of jowari doing well. Cholera in all talukas, though gradually abating ; 552 cases, 255 deaths. Bajri 42-39 and jowari 44.

BIJAPUR.—Rain maximum in Bagalkot 2 inches, maximum in Badami 28 cents. Kharif sowing retarded for want of rain. Slight cattle-disease in talukas, except all Indi ; slight cholera in the district, except Bagalkot and Badami ; 324 cases, 117 fatal. Jowari 60 and bajri 52 pounds.

BELGAUM—Rain in Belgaum 50 cents, total 33 inches 87 cents elsewhere from 2 inches 1 cent in Chandgad to 3 cents in Sympagon ; none in Parasgad and Nargod ; more rain required through out district, except in Belgaum Taluka. Cattle-disease in Belgaum and Parasgad Talukas; cholera in Chikodi, Athni, and Gokak Talukas, 49 fresh cases, 35 deaths. Jowari 47 and bajri 51 pounds per rupee.

DHARWAR.—Rain in Dharwar 1 inch 21 cents, Hanlal 1 inch 29 cents, Naigund 65, Kalghatgi 57, Ron 48, Bankapur 13, Mundgud 12, and Karajgi 5 cents ; none in other talukas. Rice and minor crops good ; heavy rain urgently wanted throughout the district ; sowing of jowari retarded for want of rain in eastern talukas. Slight cholera in Hubli and slight cattle-disease in Dharwar and Navalgund Talukas. Jowari 54 and rice 24 pounds per rupee

KANARA.—Crops healthy. Slight cattle-disease throughout the district. Rain in Karwar 2 inches 6 cents, total 93 inches 97 cents ; Kumta 1 inch 39 cent, Sirsi 1 inch 96 cents, and Haliyal 93 cents. Rice common Karwar 10½ and district average 12 sers per rupee.

RAJKOT.—Rain 1 inch 15 cents, total 23 inches 17 cents. Prevailing diseases bowel complaints and fever. Crops damaged in some places owing to excessive rain. Wheat 29, bajri 24, and jowari 29 pounds.

WADHWAN.—Rain 27 cents total 17 inches 12 cents. Cotton weeding in progress ; crops good. General health good. Bajri 30, jowari 30, and wheat 20 pounds per rupee.

BARODA.—Rain 2 inches 37 cent, total 30 inches 17 cent. Cholera decreasing in Baroda City ; 3 deaths Sowing of bajri, jowari, and cotton stopped in Navsari on account of excessive rain. Bajri 271 wheat 19, and rice 22 pounds.

Le Voltaire, which is rapidly becoming Governmental, speaks of the defeat of Lord Salisbury at Constantinople as a victory for France and bids England look out for further diplomatic drubbings. All the glory is ascribed to the firm policy of the new French Cabinet. Before M. Rouvier came into office the Sultan more than once wavered and seemed on the point of yielding to the English Envoy, who, to gain his p int, was, it is declared, variable as a chameleon, and ready to stoop to the lowest degree of humiliation in order to conquer. *Le Voltaire* denies that there is an alliance between France and Russia, but says that there is an *entente*, and that it must continues because based on sympathy and common interest. This *entente* has shown itself at Constantinople.

NEWS OF EMIN PACHA.

Fresh intelligence concerning Emin Pacha has been received at Zanzibar from the interior by messengers in the service of ivory traders. The news is up to the end of February last, when Emin Pacha was at Wadelai, and was enjoying good health. It was his intention to undertake at the end of March a fresh expedition on the Albert Nyanza, with the object of exploring the regions to the south of the lake. Emin Pacha had made his first journey on the lake in September, and had discovered the Kabikki River, an immense stream, having its source in the Usonggora Mountains, and flowing into the southern portion of the lake.

In November last, when Emin Pacha was on his way to visit his friend Kabrega, the King of Unyore, a second expedition was made on the Albert Nyanza. This expedition confirmed the results obtained in the first. In the third expedition which Emin Pacha was about to undertake in March he purposed ascertaining the exact course of the Kabikki, and to see whether the river did not come from Lake Muta-Nzige before emptying itself in the Albert Nyanza. Emin Pacha's intentions was to devote three months to this expedition, as he wished to ascend the Kabikki as far as the Cataracts, and then to follow the banks as far as Lake Muta-Nzige.

It is possible that the Pacha will prolong his stay in Usongora, where provisions and cattle are plentiful, and that Mr. Stanley, who may have been informed of this fact by Arabs and emmissaries from Tippoo Tib, will be able to meet Emin Pacha to the south of the Albert Nyanza, in the country of Usongora and Lake Muta-Nzige. According to the statements of the messengers, Emin Pacha has again made unsuccessful representations to N'Wangu, the King of Uganda, for permission to pass through his territory. He only succeeded in obtaining from the King the assurance that no obstacle would be placed in the way of the messengers sent from the coast to revictual Wadelai.

Emin Pacha is further stated to have lost three of the Egyptian officers who were with him. He was still unaware that an attempt was being made by Mr. Stanley to relieve him. The messengers who had been sent by the British and Italian Consuls at Zanzibar to inform Emin Pacha of the departure of the relief expedition were met in May last to the northwest of the Victoria Nyanza, they having been released by King Kassikki, who had detained them in Unanyembo.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A FRONTIER AFFAIR.—A fine of Rs. 87 has been imposed on the village of Kamkota in the Bannu District, because the villagers combined to suppress evidence and screen the murderers of one Shahbaz Khan.

THE SIALKOT CASE.—The appeal of the accused, Mahomed Khan and Fateh Khan, out of which, our readers will recollect, the Macauliffe-Browne case arose, having been remanded by the Chief Court for further hearing, the learned Judges having decided that the accused had not been heard at the hearing before Mr. Macauliffe, came on for hearing on the 27th July at Sialkot before Mr. T. Troward, the present Sessions Judge, and successor to Mr. Macauliffe ; and, after a patient and impartial hearing of the accused's counsel, Mr. W. E. Browne, the appeal was accepted and the accused acquitted.

PUNJAB FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.—The Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation has been extended to the districts of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazoi Khan.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

AGRA WATER SUPPLY.—The water-supply question is just now on the municipal brain at Agra ; and since boring operations have been stopped in consequence, of reaching no sweet-water spring, the scheme proposed by the head of the Irrigation Department provides for a supply from the river itself the Jumna. The whole affair is still on paper, but the sooner something is done, the better for the health of the station. There is not the least doubt that all the epidemic that rages from time to time about the district, arises from bad water, bad drainage and accumulations of filth. The native City or *Chouk* in every station is invariably a huge reservoir of dirt, and the centre of disease ; and yet it is singular that no effective measures are adopted to prevent overcrowding. The *Chouks* everywhere are sufficiently crowded, or rather overcrowded by a resident population, closely packed in contiguous dungeons that seem to be built up on the "no thoroughfare" principle ; leaving as little way as possible for men and animals to creep in and out, without any addition to the inhabitants. Still, while the *Chouk* retains its limits, there appears no limit to the multiplying and replenishing of the men ; and generation upon generation seem to get piled on one another to suffocation. This state of things might be remedied if our "lokil' slufs" would set about providing for periodical extensions of the *Chouk*, and periodical demolition of delapidated dungeons. Such extensions would provide for any increase of population, and the demolition would allow free to so much crowded space for better ventilation. This plan might be continued till dark and filthy lanes are turned into propor road-ways, for the crowds that throng into a *Chouk* at all times.

MADRAS.

EMIGRANTS FROM NATAL.—The barque *Uarcti* which arrived in the roads yesterday from Natal brought about 150 return cooly emigrants, for Madras and Calcutta. The emigrants destined to Madras were landed yesterday, and proceeded to their respective villags.—*Mail*

THE MYSORE HARARAJAH'S BALL.—Last Monday evening, his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, gave his Annual Ball to Bangalore Society. The guests were even more numerose than on former years, nearly 300 being present. The main part of the Palace was thrown open to the guests, only the new portion, allotted to Her Highness the Maharani, being reserved. All the arrangements, as might have been expected ; were most complete. The front of the Palace was well lighted, and the main entrance attractively decorated with flowers, in pots, in full bloom, and foliage plants. The rooms to the right were set apart for ladies, while to the left were the vestibule, leading into the ball-room, and the grand staircase. The ball-room was very slightly decorated, the white polished pillars, with its floriated capitals, the arches and walls, being sufficiently beautiful in themselves. The floor was polished to perfection. The buffet was in the vestibule. The grand-room over the ball-room was resplendent in its rich furniture, magnificent chandeliers, and mirrors. The other rooms leading from this—the library, round-room, &c., and the balcony, were used as lounges, affording ample means for sitting and rest. The supper was laid out in rear of the Palace, in the splendid Darbar tent, 1,000, feet long by 50 broad, the floor being fully carpeted, and the massive poles bearing numerous lights, while chandeliers hung from the centre-ridge. Here numerous tables were laid out, capable of accommodating in all 100 guests at a time, and leaving ample space to move about. The sides, &c., of this grand tent, were effectively set off with groups of fine crotons. The splendid band of the Maharajah played underneath the roof a shamianah, pitched just outside the end door of the Ball Room. The evening threatened to be wet, but fortunately it turned out fine. As a matter of course, the assembly was most brilliant, consisting as it did of all the Civil and Military Society now in the Station. The Ball-room was some-what too small for for so large a company, but the limitation in no way interferred with the enjoyment of those present. His Highness of mysore is always a most genial and generous host, and it appeared last evening to fully share his guests' enjoyment, with great pleasure. His Highness remained until the last guest had departed at 3 a.m.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... August 19th, 10h. 29 9 m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 26th, 1h. 12 5m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	M. H. M.	M. H. M.
Sat. 13	Gymkhana Cricket, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation Committee, 3 p.m.	5 42	6 27	7 27m 4 53 a	1 0m
Sun. 14	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 42	6 27	7 9m 6 17 a	0 0m 0 46 a
Mon. 15	English mail expected per s. s. Bokhara.*	5 43	6 26	8 35m 7 47 a	1 17m 2 9 a
Tu. 16	Departure of the English mail per s. s. Siam.	5 43	6 25	9 28m 9 2 a	2 22m 3 15 a
Wed. 17	Rukhmabai Libel Case, Fort Police Court, 12-30 noon. Town Council, 3 p.m. Soundy & Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 43	6 25	10 13m 10 0 a	3 17m 4 2 a
Thr. 18	.....	5 43	6 24	10 54m 10 52 a	4 8m 4 47 a
Fri. 19	Southern Maratha S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 44	6 23	11 33m 11 36 a	5 52m 5 30 a

* Left Aden at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, 9th instant.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D.—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jafferson, B, and D, and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

30-87—In person—Khursedji Burjoji Mistri vs. Hansa Foowa and others.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

142-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Samrandas Lutkundas *alias* Dhirajram vs. Haribhai Raikdas and another—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

FIGHTING AND TRAPPING OUT WEST.

THE Hon. W. F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, who is now one of the lions of London, contributes an article *to Murray's Magazine*. From this article we take the following extracts : —

THE WILD WEST SHOW.

I am frequently asked whether the Indians who have accompanied me to this country are old friends of mine, accustomed by a long course of training to the parts they play in my exhibition of the Wild West. It would be more correct to call call them old enemies. Their rehearsals have taken place on the war-path, and possibly they may some day return to it. Their experience of civilisation is small ; their services are at my disposal for a limited period, never exceeding a year, after which they return to their reserves, richer, and possibly wiser, men. It is indeed only by obtaining a constant succession of untutored braves that I can ensure that freshness of incident and spontaneous action which are so peculiarly characteristic of the red men. Civilisation has very mixed effects upon an Indian ; if he once learns to speak English, he will soon forget all his native cunning and pride of race. I find no difficulty in persuading a sufficient number to join me. I explain to them what I want done, and they have perfect confidence in my word that whilever agreement is made will be carried out to the letter. They know that they will be well paid and well fed ; in other matters clothing, for instance, their requirements are small. It is of course, only possible to arrange with them during a period of peace ; if they ever go on the war path again our relations will perhaps be of a different character. But in peace their most relentless enemies can safely traverse their country. They abide, honourably by pledges once given, and among them, while the hatchet is buried, treachery is unknown.

THE DEATH OF BUFFALO BILL'S FATHER.

This is more than could always be said for the white men, in my young days. My father was killed before my eyes by a coward's hand striking treacherously from behind. I was but a boy of ten at the time ; we were living in Kansas, and there was a struggle between the Free-State party and the slaveowners as to whether slavery should be permitted or not. In some States it was allowed, in others prohibited. As new territories were bought from the Indians or opened up to settlement, pending their subsequent creation into fresh States, the two parties disputed the question so hotly that a kind of guerills war commenced between those who were trying to extend slavery into these northern territories and the Free State men who opposed it. My father was a strong Free-State man, and in the political agitation which preceded the outbreak of actual hostilities, he took a leading part. One day, in 1855, he was speaking at an open-air meeting, I believe the first political meeting held in Kansas ; the pro-slavery party mustered strong, but my father made no secret of his views; the temper of the crowd grew violent and threatening ; they began to press round the dry goods box on which he was standing before a frontier store ; I was playing close by, and, as soon as I saw the face of the scoundrels, Charles Dunn by name, jumped on to the box behind, and stabbed him in the back with a bowie-knife He died from the wound, and for the moment the murderer escaped, for the sympathy of the mob was with the crime. But a few years afterwards when the Civil War broke out, I had my revenge. The pro-slavery party of Kansas joined the Southern cause ; Charles Dunn was killed, and out of all those who had participated in my father's murder there was only one who escaped death at the hands of the Free-State men.

EARLY LIFE.

Thus, I had to shift for myself at an early age, and those were days when it was almost impossible to avoid coming into contact with Indians at every turn. I drove a stage, rode the pony express, took freight across the plains, did whatever I could for a living, and gained a knowledge of every mile of country which none could beat ; I got to know the ways of the Indians, too, and soon found myself in request trapping and hunting all over their country ; they hated the trappers, and were always on the look out for them, so that it was a dangerous game, and a man always carried his life in his hand on such expeditions. One or two of us would penetrate up the stream in the wildest part of the country, far from any settlements, and only inhabited by roving bands of Indians. Choosing a favourable ground, we would build a log-hut, or dug-out, as it is called, and set to work trapping beaver or hunting buffalo and wapiti. Hundreds of trappers have been killed while setting their traps along a stream or skinning the game they have caught. I have had many a tussle myself, but been as lucky as a man who goes unhurt through a battle in which thousands are killed. When the Indians "pull" with the whole force they can look out, there is generally time to get behind a tree, and then make the best fight of it you can.

I remember one occasion however when the red men treated me quite generously. It was an experience I shall never forget. I was fourteen years old—still only a boy trapper, as one might say—and started on an expedition with a man named Dave Harrington. We had our right away, 125 miles from any settlement with a yoke of oxen and a light waggon to carry supplies and haul our furs back. We found a creek where there was lots of game and there we made our winter camp. On the side of a hill we built a dug-out and turned the oxen out to graze upon a small island where we left them ; then we began trapping and did splendidly For a few weeks everything going well. But one day while we were out after elk, as we were going round a sharp bend of the creek, I fell so heavily upon a slippery hill slope that I broke the shine bone of my leg. Dave Harrington managed to carry me back to the dug-out ; but unluckily, not long before this one of our oxen had slipt upon the ice in trying to cross from island, and received injuries which obliged us to kill it. We had thus only one left and he was not strong enough to haul me back in the waggon to the settlement. So Dave had to leave me lying in the dug-out and started off upon his journey of 125 miles to get help, promising to be back in twenty days. I had plenty of food and snow-water so there was no fear of my starving.

On the eighteenth day hearing a noise outside, supposed that Dave had returned to his time, and sang out to let him know I was all right. For answer there sprang into the little dug-out a party of Indians ; I was soon surrounded by as many as the hut would hold, and I saw at a glance that they were on the war-path. They began threatening me with knives and tomahawks, and things did not look very bright ; but the chief stood in, and I recognised him as he "Running in the Face," an old man whose camp I had once visited. I called out to him that I knew him, and that a year ago I had lived in the same place as he did, and had played with his children. He remembered me ; and, jumping into the midst of his warriors, stopped them just as they were about to kill me. "This is only a *papoose*—a boy !" he exclaimed ; we do not fight with boys, but with men." So they spared my life, but everything that I had in the hut except some meat, they took away. After this the day came and went, but no Dave Harrington appeared. I feared he must have perished in a storm, or been caught by the Indians, for the twentieth day was long past. But he came at last, on the twenty-ninth day, bringing a yoke of oxen. He had suffered terribly in the snow-drifts but he persevered through everything, and, putting me in the waggon, conveyed me back safely to the settlement where I finally recovered. Dave was a brave fellow ; he imperilled his life to rescue me, and showed what one man, whose nerves does not fail him, will sometimes dare for another in that wild country.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR OF 1876.

Although their usual method of warfare is by means of ambuscades and surprises, the Indians are not afraid to meet their enemies in a stand-up fight in the open. In the year 1876, when I was chief scout under General Carr, we came one day face to face with the Cheyennes, and the two forces were drawn up opposite each other in regular line of battle, about half a mile apart. I had been employed in so many expeditions by this time, that I had acquired a high reputation among the Indians as a "warrior," and while our troops were halted preliminary to an attack, the Cheyenne Chief, Yellow Hand, rode out in front of his line and challenged me to single combat. He shouted out that he was the greatest warrior in his own tribe, and honoured me by saying that I was reputed the greatest warrior among the whites. If I dared, he wanted me to come forward and fight it out with him, to see which of us proved the better man.

I accepted his challenge, of course, and rode to meet him without delay. We both had rifles, and both our horses were soon shot under us. Then we continued the battle on foot, he with a tomahawk, I with a bowie-knife. But I was too quick for him, and at last as he was raising his arm to strike, I seized hold of it, and held him until I could deal a decisive blow. I have his scalp now ; had it ended the other way, he would have had mine, for one of us must have been killed. That affair was thought a good deal of by the Indians, for Yellow Hand was a famous chief, and after it I was looked upon as a mighty warrior indeed, although, as I have said, a white man does not really deserve any special credit for beating an Indian when they meet on equal terms. Still it is a good thing for a man who has to deal much with Indians to gain their respect as a fighter. When peace is made, they will always come in first to the man who has fought them hardest ; they are great admirers of bravery and skill on the war path ; and, although they will devise every possible means for killing an enemy and taking his scalp, yet the oftener he defeats them in battle, the further he outwits them at trailing, and the more of their braves he slays, so much the more do they look up to him as a great warrior, and, when the war is over, pay him all honour if he visits their country.

NECESSITY FOR GOOD HORSES IN THE WILD WEST.

In every phase of life in the Wild West good horses are essential. The best shot cannot bring down buffalo unless he has a fast horse to carry him up to them. The bravest man cannot fight a whole tribe of Indians if his only chance is to run, and to do this successfully his horse must have the speed of its pursuers. I used to get the best horses to be bought for money ; some of them have become quite celebrated, notably "Brigham," "Buckskin Joe," and lastly "Old Charlie," now twenty years old, who has come with me to England. When there were Indians about, I rode another horse, and left my own run by my side ; in this way he was always fresh, and if I was "jumped," I slipped off the first horse, mounted my favourite, and with a very small start could snap my fingers at the enemy. It was not only from their speed that my horses were so useful to me ; they were wonderfully clever. Wherever I went, there was never any trouble about hobbling or fastening them ; I used to let them run loose, and they would follow me like a dog. Out on the prairie, when you are quite alone with a horse for days together, he seems to get regularly attached to you, and likes to keep close to you for company. When I was out scouting, I used often to lie down in the shade after dinner and smoke or go to sleep, leaving Old Charlie to graze around about ; and he generally would come and lay himself down by my side before long. He could hear, too, better than a man, and became so accustomed to the approach of Indians, that he would come up and nudge my elbow with his nose if a sound reached him before I heard it. But it does not answer for a man to sleep too soundly in that business. When he knows that his life depends upon acuteness of hearing, sleep is a very different affair to the unbroken rest he enjoys in a settlement. In fact, a scout never really sleeps : he only dozes with his senses on the alert for every sound or movement around him. Plenty of men have been taken by surprise and killed, while I have escaped. Both in hunting and scouting the same qualities were needed ; readiness for emergency, quickness and accuracy of shooting, knowledge of the country, were what was wanted, and could only gain by experience. The life was always dangerous, but those who knew their business thoroughly had the best chance.

"ONE MORE DESPERATE FIGHT."

I am speaking of a time that, in the opinion of many people, has passed for ever, and I confess that I look back with some regret to those exciting days before the West had filled up with settlers. The buffalo has now disappeared and the Indians are diminishing fast. But there are still enough left in the North-West, in Arizona and Montana, to give trouble : and I think myself that they will make one more desperate fight before they finally give up the struggle with the white man. Then it may become my duty to take to the prairies again ; if the Government needs my services, I shall not be long in answering its call.

WHO IS VANDERDECKEN.

"SEAFARER," writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, says :—A scientific American gentleman has been endeavouring to determine the paternity of the grisly and spectral commander of the Flying Dutchman. I wish he had been successful, for ever since I read the "Cruise of the Bacchante" I have been bewildering my brains with the same problem. The princely word of the Royal midshipmen must be taken, and it is plainly stated that at four o'clock a.m., on July 11, 1881, "the Flying Dutchman crossed our bows." Nothing can be clearer than that, and, besides, there is the additional testimony of the reverend gentleman who accompanied their Royal Highnesses and edited their interesting observations. "A strange red light as of a phantom ship all aglow, in the midst of which light the masts, spars, and sails of a brig two hundred yards distant stood out in strong relief as she came up." This appearance is in strict correspondence with the tradition, but I wish the vessel had not been a brig. I should not like to put my hand to it that such a rig as that of the brig was known in Vanderdecken's days. You had four-masted craft in plenty, the fourth mast being called the bonaventure ; also abundance of three-masted vessels, the third mast rigged with a lateen sail ; but no fabric answering to what we term a brig. That Vanderdecken ever shifts his flag is not to be supposed. Yet there could be no mistake, for mark what follows: "Thirteen persons altogether saw her, but whether it was Van Dieman or the Flying Dutchman, or who else, must remain unknown." The ships in company flashed to know if the people of the Bacchante had seen the strange red light, so that probably no "shadowy being" was ever testified to by a greater number of eyewitnesses. But the thing is placed beyond dispute by what followed. "At 10-45 a.m. the ordinary seaman who had this morning reported the Flying Dutchman fell from the foretopmast-crosstrees, and was smashed to atoms." And then, "at the next port we came to the admiral was also smitten down." There was nothing less to expect, but indeed a very great deal more. An old sailor to whom I related this story said that certainly the appearance looked uncommonly like the Flying Dutchman, and for his part he was willing enough to believe it was ; if he had a misgiving, it lay in the smallness of the trouble that followed. "The fallin' of a young seaman from the mast-head and the circumstance of the admiral being took was wasn't consequences sufficient if that there vessel war the genuine Phantom. The Baykant (so he called her) herself oughter ha' got lost. That's what would have happened when I was just goin' to sea ; but there's bin a good many changes since then, and who's agoin' to say that that there curse ain't growed, like physic wot's kept too long ?" But, be that as it may, there can be no doubt that Vanderdecken is still afloat, cruising about in a ship that glows at night and whose rotten timbers are charged with the villainous quality of communicating disaster and misery to vessels within the sphere of the horizon the ancient Batavian floats in.

Literature abounds in spectral ships ; but there is only one Vanderdecken. And how consistently the old Dutchman sticks to his "pigeon" up, and how true his typical sea-fancies one quickly sees when he is matched in his unearthly integrity with the refined but entirely faithless interpretations or reconstructions of the legend by the poet or the romancer. Take for instance Thomas Campbell's "Spectre Boat," where a certain "false Ferdinand," having broken a maiden's heart, is visited by her ghost at sea. "'Twas now the dead watch of the night—the tide was lashed a lee, And the ship rode with more than Mount Etna lights in the Levantine sea ; When beneath its glare a boat came, row'd By a woman in her shroud, Who, with eyes that made our blood run cold, stood up and spoke aloud." What the wraith said was to this effect : That Ferdinand was a false traitor, for whom his sweetheart's ghost wanders unforgiven, and that he was to come down—in other words jump overboard—to appease her indignation for his having forced her to break her peace with heaven. As in the case of Coleridge's Mariner, the spectre has her will ; and the last we hear of her and Ferdinand and the boat is "And round they went, and down they went As the cock crew from the land." How poor is this superfine business of broken vows and revengeful spectres, side by side with the ragged, schnapps-smelling figure of old Vanderdecken viewing the horny mass with a curse in his eye or stumping the weather side of his castellated poop with a speaking trumpet under his arm ! Campbell has also put into a swinging melodious verse an old Scandinavian legend, which he calls the "Death-boat of Heligoland." In this poem he represents a boat belonging to ghosts, whose shrouds are like plaids flying loose in the storm. The watchman sings out to know who they are ; and is answered, "We are dead ; we are bound for our graves in the West, First to Heela and then to—unmeet was the rest For man's ear," says Campbell. All this is not Vanderdecken, but the poet finely refers to the old Dutchman when in a strain of those curses which make horror more deep by the semblance of mirth, and which at "mid-sea appal the child'd mariner's glance." Coleridge also sends a spectral ship to his Ancient Mariner in the vessel that approaches him without a breeze or without a tide, and whose sails glance in the sun, "like restless gossameres." But, instead of Vanderdecken, we have Death playing at dice with a woman. How heartily the Ancient Mariner must have prayed that the woman would win ! Certainly he could be no true sailor who would not so pray. This gambling fancy may be found in old German legends relating to the death ship. There s no lack of stories referring to miscreants of all shades who sail about in phantom-ships in company with Satan, who plays day and night with them for their souls. But, as though the artless yarn of Vanderdecken—simple in its elements as a tale by Defoe, and exquisitely in keeping with the stormy seas of the ocean which the old Dutchman is strictly confined it—were not strong and good enough a number of monstrous perversions have been launched and the tradition buried under a hill of absurdities. For example, there is the German notion of a ship whose port-holes grin with skulls instead of cannons ; she is commanded by a skeleton who holds an hour-glass, and she is manned by the ghosts of sinners. Within even here this invention is unable to manage without our old friend Vanderdecken, and so he affirms that any ship that encounters this horrid craft is doomed. Another version represents the Flying Dutchman as being very nearly as big as the world. The masts are so lofty that when a boy goes up to furl a sail years elapse before he is again seen, and he then comes down an old white-bearded man. The germ of this may perhaps be found in that wondrous fabric of which Sir Thomas Browne writes: "It had been a sight only second unto the Ark to have beheld the great Syracusia, or mighty ship of Hiero, described in Athenæus ; and some have thought it a very large one, wherein were to be found ten stables for horses, eight towers, besides fish-ponds, gardens, triclinians, and many fair rooms paved with agath and precious stones." The enormous phantom ship takes seven years in tacking, whales tumble aboard of her when she rolls just as flying-fish dart into the port-holes or channels of earthly vessels ; her smallest sail is as big as Europe, and there is a public-house, a "free-and-easy," in every block. One has to search elsewhere for Vanderdecken. That he was a Dutchman and that the story is Dutch ought to be presumed from the round, plain, bald, and salt character of the yarn. It is a thorough Dutch-cheese of a story. Spain may supply versions charged with spiritual elements and suggesting the Inquisition with the embellishments of silver flames and devil's tails ; the French may make a burlesque jobation of the fancy and ruin it by an importation of priestly conceptions widely remote from the sea inspirations ; German imagination may garnish it with unnecessary horrors ; but it is in the Holland version that we find the true ocean tincture, and the only narrative likely to be accepted by such complete sea-dogs as fill the Dutch, the English, and the American forecastles

Yet, who was Vanderdecken ? Basset, an American writer, founding his presumption on a German publication of 1841, says that the master of the Phantom Ship was one Bernard Fokke, who lived in the seventeenth century. He was noted for his recklessness and daring, and cased his masts with iron to enable him to carry sail. Having contrived to sail to the East Indies in ninety days, he was looked upon as a sorcerer. At last he and his ship disappeared, and everybody said that he had been carried off by the Devil and forced to confine his navigation to the ocean between the two Southern capes. Of his crew none remain but the boatsw

AN INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

THE Yacht Thistle has sailed from the Clyde for America to try and wrest the international challenge cup at present held by American yachtsmen. The defeat of the Galatea by the Mayflower last year turned the attention of Mr. James Bell, Glasgow, vice commodore of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club to the question of yacht construction. It occurred to him that a vessel could be built on the Clyde capable of carrying away the much-coveted honour from "our kin across the sea," and, with characteristic promptitude, he acted upon the suggestion which presented itself to his mind. On speaking of the subject to a few friends, it was enthusiastically taken up; and the result was that Mr. G. L. Watson, Glasgow, whose name extends wherever "white wings" enliven a stretch of blue, was commissioned to design a boat to compete for the American Cup.

A CHALLENGE TO AMERICA.

It was decided, when the vessel was arranged for, that the challenge should be sent in the name of Mr. Bell, who deserves all the credit due to the originator of the project, and that was done in proper form. The correspondence which has ensued between those connected with the Scottish yacht and the committee of the New York Yacht Club regarding the conditions of the contest for the cup, has been of a most amicable nature. During its progress not a single hitch has arisen, and all concerned look forward to a continuance of such friendly relations. The agreement come to is, in effect, that the trophy shall be won by the vessel which has the best of three days' racing.

CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

It has been arranged to have the first two contests on the 27th and 29th September next, and the third, should it be necessary, on the 1st October. The course for the first day is that of the New York Club, inside Sandyhook; that for the second, outside Sandyhook, twenty miles to the leeward and back; and that for the third, a triangular one, also outside Sandyhook. It is provided in each instance that, in the event of the leading boat not finishing in six hours from the time of starting, "no race" will be declared, the contest for that day being repeated at the earliest convenient period. This regulation secures a certain degree of fairness, since it necessitates a moderate breeze during the day, as the yachts must sail at a speed of nearly seven miles an hour to cover the course in that time.

THE THISTLE.

Of the ordinary Scottish cutter rig, the Thistle, which is built of steel, is for her size one of the strongest vessels ever constructed. She is bound together by bulkheading and under the deck there are stringer-beams. The sail-plan is enormous; and her canvas and spars are about a half heavier than those of the Irex, which recently appeared against her. Calculated on the water-line length and the sail area, the tonnage of the Thistle is 144, while that of the Irex is 106 tons. Her plating has been executed with such care that it looks more like silver work than hammered steel. On glancing at her hull it is impossible to detect the signs of a rivet or a seam. The interior is very tastefully fitted up, but, as far as appearances go, it does not differ much in this respect from an ordinary yacht. In the new cutter, Mr. Watson has reverted to the style of ten years ago, giving ample beam to ensure stability.

It appears to him that the Y.R.A. rules of the last eight years have developed a bad type of boat inasmuch as they have produced one of extraordinary length and little beam. The reason why the rules operated in this manner was that, under them, the beam had to bear the heaviest penalty in the method of measurement adopted. In the new rules issued this year the tonnage is calculated, as has been indicated, on the water-line length and the sail area. Though the Thistle is the first boat built under these rules, strange to say, they were fixed at several meetings of the committee after she was designed and her plans in the builders' hands. It is hoped that this new departure will produce a far more wholesome type of boat than has been the fashion for some years—one with ample beam and great stability. The increase in the beam permits extended accommodation, and, consequently, greater comfort, and makes a far more buoyant and pleasant boat.

THE AMERICAN YACHT IS DANGEROUS.

One of the great incentives to compete for the American Cup is a feeling among British yachtsmen that the American-built centre-board vessel, though a fast, is a dangerous craft, such as should not be employed in pleasure-sailing, which ought to be made as free from risks as possible. It is not necessary to go further back for an instance of its danger than last week, when the Mystery was upset in New York Harbour. By that casualty, which is of a kind unknown in this country, many lives were lost. One of the finest schooners of the American pleasure fleet, too—the Montauk—was overturned at her moorings by a squall.

AN ENGLISH YACHT CANNOT CAPSIZE.

It is simply an impossibility for such a mishap to occur to a British cutter. When an American centre-board boat heels over to a certain point she cannot recover, and must upset. On the other hand, in the case of a British-built yacht, the further over she goes the greater her strength becomes, and she rights the instant the wind slackens. Of course, the Americans are not all convinced of the advantages of the British boat, else they would not continue to adhere, as many of them do, to the native institution. Indeed, yachtsmen on the other side are at present divided into two bodies, known as the "cutter-men" and the "sloop-men" respectively.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE THISTLE.

Long before the Thistle was ready to leave the stocks, Captain John Barr, a well-known Clyde yachtsman, whose "run of luck" seems inexhaustible, was engaged as master. Brought up at Gourock, the captain has had charge of many yachts including the Neptune, Ullerin, and May, and has been very successful in them. They past two seasons saw him in America with the Clara, in which last year he sailed thirteen races, winning every one. In the selection of a crew, entirely composed of Scotsmen from the Firth of Clyde, he has been very fortunate. With two exceptions the same men are with him now as when he sailed from the Clyde in the early part of the summer. The men, who number about twenty, will sail the yacht across the Atlantic, and attend to the ordinary work in connection with her after her arrived on the other side. During the races the crew will be supplemented by Scottish yachtsmen drawn from the other vessels in the neighbourhood.

THE THISTLE'S SUCCESSES IN ENGLAND.

It is the intention of Mr. Bell to be in New York for some time prior to the contest in order to look after the interests of the Scottish boat. It may be borne in mind that, with the view of getting the Thistle into trim, it was decided to race her in as many matches as possible before she came to be fitted out for her long journey. The first matches in which she took part were in the south of England, and on the way thither she encountered one of the most severe gales experienced in the Channel for many years. During the rough weather she picked up a small boat containing the survivors of the s.s. Harkway, of London. The vessel had gone down with some ten persons on board, but the captain, whose wife had perished, lifted his little daughter, a child of two years, and, along with several others, got into the life-boat, which tossed on the waves for ten hours. One after another succumbed, and among them the baby, whose feeble spark of life fluttered out a couple of hours before the Thistle rescued Captain J. Freear, the master; Richard Smith, the mate; and Stephen Roberge, A.B. When the Thistle reached Liverpool on her return voyage these three presented the captain and those under him with an address, thanking them for their "timely and gallant rescue," and "wishing you God-speed in all your undertakings, and a prosperous career to your magnificent Thistle." Prettily framed, the original document has been handed to the captain, and a copy to every member of his crew. It is hoped, too, that the customary medal for saving life at sea will be forwarded to Captain Barr, whose conduct in the matter showed him to be a brave and skilful master. The augury which this incident forms is a happy one, and the owners state that even though the Thistle had done nothing else than save these lives they would still have considered themselves repaid for their trouble and expense. It is needless at this time of day to recapitulate the details of the triumphant progress of the Thistle from the south of England and the Thames to the Mersey, and then to the Clyde.

ONLY TWICE BEATEN.

The fact may be recalled, however, that out of fifteen starts she has won thirteen prizes—eleven first, one second, and one third—and that in all cases where she was placed she was the leading boat. Only in a couple of instances was she unsuccessful. One was in a dense fog off Harwich, where she was ahead till the descent of the misty veil, and then she was unable to find a buoy, which was rounded by one of her opponents. The other was in the Channel match, and there, while five miles in front, she got becalmed, when the others luffed into a shore breeze and sailed round her, the vessels which ultimately won being out of sight astern when the leader came to a standstill. During the southern matches several of the London papers, in criticising her performances, commented severely upon the working of the crew. It may be pointed out that these criticisms were solely made through ignorance, as out of the first four races three were sailed in cruising trim, which meant that there could only be on the yacht the paid hands who slept on board. The boat had twenty men, the same number as either the Irex or the Genesta; but, as the spars and sails are about a half heavier, it was a physical impossibility that the canvas could be shifted or set with the same celerity.

On every hand the Thistle has been greeted with enthusiasm, and she has already evoked a new and extended interest in yachting affairs. The contest is looked forward to with the utmost interest by people on two continents. Some idea may be formed of the excitement which the American Cup race causes in New York from the circumstance that last year, while it was being run, 200 steamers went down the harbour with 60,000 people on board. In front of the newspaper offices models of the yachts were shown on an inclined plane representing the sea, and as telegraphic dispatches were received the progress of the match was illustrated by means of them.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farrby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Theigu-don-road, London.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation Rs.
Agra Pressing Co.	100	6 ad.-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ltd. ...	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	5 p. ct.	145
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	92
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1550x
B. Baraguuda Copper (preference A shares) ...	a12-6	.....	12
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	7¾
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	72½
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	2½ p.ct.	1,230
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	68
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 10p.sh	270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	170
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	82
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	140
Calcutta Central Press	100	v. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	55
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	109
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y 2 p. ct.	85
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	101x
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	2 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	115
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 7 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	89
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	6 p. ct.	102
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	.....	34n.
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	.....	¼
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	49
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	5 p. ct.	100
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld...	250	nil.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	30
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	102
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	91
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	20d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	91x
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	90
Jheel Pressing Co., Ltd.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	110
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p.ct.	110
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	.....	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	nil.	59
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 19 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	.....	65
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	29x
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	120
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	5 p. ct.	60
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	101x
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	35
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	50
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	22
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	64
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.	102
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	99
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	3 p. ct.	130
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	83

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil.	‡	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	Lqdn
Amluckie...	100	5 p. ct.		42
Arcutipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.		50
Assam Company	180	10 p. ct.		530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil	‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.		66
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	3 p. ct.	‡	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct.	‡	30
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct.	‡	80x
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct.	‡	30
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	‡	185
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.		16
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct.	‡	106
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil.	‡	32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	.....		50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil.	‡	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	‡	15
Cochesla (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	16
Cuttechera (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct.		100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct.	‡	31
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct.	‡	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4 p. ct.		110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	2½ p.ct.	‡	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil.	‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6¾ p. ct.		136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct.	‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct.	‡	168x
Darrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	‡	80
Eastern Cachar	100	nil.	‡	20
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	nil.	‡	20
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	.....		Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.		55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.		100
Goomtee Tea	100	nil.	‡	100
Gbwhatty (Assam)	100	.....		Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	12
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	95	nil.	‡	32
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct.	‡	65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.		95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	‡	31
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct.	‡	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct.	‡	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	.....		100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct.		100
Indian Terai	500	10 p. ct.	‡	440
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct.	‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct.	‡	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.		88
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil.	‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct.		150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	18
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	.....		par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct.		105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct.	‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil.	‡	45
Kousanie	100	.....		Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	12
Kursoong & Darjeeling ...	250	nil.	‡	70
Do. contributory	200	nil.	‡	60
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct.	‡	108
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p.ct.	‡	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct.	‡	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct.	‡	53
Loobah	100	10 p. ct.	‡	110
Lower Assam	£71	nil.	‡	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	‡	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.		60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	93
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct.	‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct.	‡	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	‡	25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	13
Do. contributory	90	nil.	‡	7
Moran, Assam	80	.....		30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.		100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.		90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil.	‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	.....		Lqdn
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	100	11 p. ct.	‡	100
North Western Cachar ...	100	2½ p. ct.		28
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil.	‡	27
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct.	‡	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil.	‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct.	‡	80
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil.	‡	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	‡	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil.	‡	35
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	58
Rungtee Rungliot	100	10 p. ct.		100
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	Nml
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct.	‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	8 p. ct.	‡	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct.	‡	43
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	‡	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	‡	80
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct.	‡	50
Singlo Tea Co.	100	.....		100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	‡	75
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.		65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil.	‡	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct.	‡	26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.		90
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	8 p. ct.	‡	101
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	‡	101
Tuivar (Darjeeling)	200	6 p. ct.	‡	138
Upper Assam	£10	nil.	‡	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	.....		...

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1888)	... Rs.	102 0
5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1892)	... „	102 4
5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1896)	... „	102 8
5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1900)	... „	102 12

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(21st July 1887.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 4 per cent.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent.	of 1881	...	...	...	98 0
5½ Per Cent.	of 1886	...	...	...	104 0

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5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Nom'l.

ad.-int. Ad interim dividend on crop of 1886
* Total dividend on crop of 1886.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
—Dividend for the year.
"—Buyers.
a Sellers.
w—Wanted.
x Exclusive of dividend.
n—Nominal.
r—Rupees per share.
2cd 8 cent., guaranteed for 5 years.

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ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.
A 20 „ „ „ „ 6 lbs. „ „ „ One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 „ ETHER „ „ „ 30 „

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.

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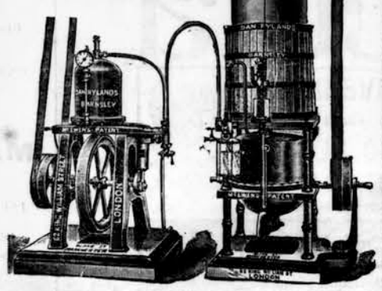

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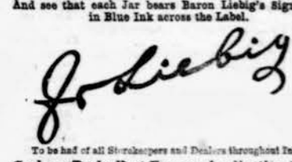

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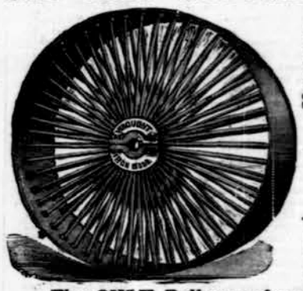

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